

of Buffalo, N. Y., asking support of House Joint Resolution 110; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

681. Also, petition of Federation of Labor of Buffalo and vicinity, urging enactment of legislation providing for adequate housing in the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

682. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Mrs. C. C. McGintz and 384 other citizens of Augusta, Ga., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

683. Also, petition of Lula M. Garman and 41 other citizens of Springfield, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

684. Also, petition of Sophia E. Koch and 32 other citizens of Lewistown, Mont., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

685. Also, petition of Harriet W. Small and 20 other citizens of Brockton, Mass., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

686. Also, petition of Mrs. J. B. Nichols and 628 other citizens of Georgiana, Ala., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

687. Also, petition of Darrinda Martin and 78 other citizens of Smyrna, Ga., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

688. Also, petition of Marie L. Keepler and 156 other citizens of Spokane, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

689. Also, petition of Mrs. D. S. Craig and 59 other citizens of Chester, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

690. Also, petition of Mrs. F. T. McCurdy and 374 other citizens of Ocala, Fla., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to

reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

691. Also, petition of Mrs. L. E. Keilman and 252 other citizens of Pleasureville, Ky., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

692. Also, petition of Mabel Springman and 149 other citizens of Montoursville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

693. Also, petition of Mrs. E. A. Shoemaker and 67 other citizens of Cumberland, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

694. Also, petition of Mary E. Southwick and 59 other citizens of Roseburg, Oreg., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

695. Also, petition of Rev. C. Morrison and 29 other citizens of Shelbyville, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

696. Also, petition of Alice M. Dunham and 303 other citizens of San Fernando, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

697. By Mr. MERROW: Petition by Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, believing that the rebirth of the world toward a lasting peace is at the bottom a moral rather than a material matter; that the acts of the United Nations must be based on the principles of friendship, love, tolerance, and universal justice, or the Second World War will be only a breeder of another world catastrophe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

698. By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Petition of the General Court of Massachusetts, commending Congress for its affirmance of the principles of the freedom of speech and press, and recommending to the Peace Conference the adoption of an international compact in accordance with the mandate of Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

699. By Mr. WELCH: California Assembly bill No. 1350, an act to add chapter 2.5, comprising sections 619 to 648, inclusive, to

division 1 of Streets and Highways Code, providing for a system of limited access urban-rural highways in this State, and allocating and directing the expenditure of funds for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and improvement of such system of limited access highways; to the Committee on Appropriations.

700. Also, California State Senate Resolution No. 91, urgently requesting that the Congress and the Director of Selective Service take cognizance of the pressing need for conserving the existing supply of dairy labor in the State of California; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

701. Also, Assembly Joint Resolution No. 33 of the Legislature of California, relating to memorializing Congress to erect a Statue of Freedom on the coast of California; to the Committee on the Library.

SENATE

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1945

Chaplain Cecil E. Harvey, Second Ferrying Group, Air Transport Command, Wilmington, Del., offered the following prayer:

O Almighty God, in whose hands are the reins of government, we beseech Thee to direct and bless all who are in lawful authority. Let Thy fatherly favor so preserve them, and Thy Holy Spirit so govern their hearts, that religion may be purely maintained and our land abide in righteousness.

We offer a prayer for this Nation in general, so especially for their Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled: Wilt Thou be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor, and welfare of the people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, virtue and piety may be established among us.

So guide and bless whatsoever may be devised and enacted that it may redound to the honor and welfare of this Commonwealth, to the peace and prosperity of the whole Union, and to the glory of Thy name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, May 17, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had receded from its amendments to the bill (S. 72) for the relief of Antonio Ruiz.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills,

in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2113. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3199. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57) authorizing the printing of additional copies of Senate Document No. 47, current session, entitled "Atrocities and Other Conditions in Concentration Camps in Germany," being a report of the joint committee which visited Germany to investigate concentration camps, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT—PRESS RELEASE BY DIRECTOR OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on May 18, Hon. Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, issued a release to the press in regard to a Government program designed to increase the feeding of beef cattle, to encourage maximum slaughter of cattle and hogs, and to improve the distribution of meat. I ask unanimous consent that that release be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed, as follows:

Government action designed to increase the feeding of beef cattle, to encourage maximum slaughter of cattle and hogs, and to improve the distribution of meat was announced today by Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

The program, which is based on recommendations made by the Office of Price Administration, was developed during discussions in Director Vinson's office with representatives of the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, the Army, and the Defense Supplies Corporation. The recommendations of the House and Senate committees investigating the food situation have been carefully considered.

While the new program is expected to improve distribution and to make more meat available in areas of the country where relative shortages have been most pronounced, it will take some time for the effects of the program to be felt. Consumers should not expect any immediate increase in retail meat supplies as a result of the program.

The action announced falls into three main groups:

I. TO ENCOURAGE INCREASED FEEDING OF BEEF CATTLE

A. Director Vinson announced that there will be no downward revision in the over-

riding ceiling prices or in the maximum of the stabilization ranges for beef cattle, except bulls, without at least 6 months' advance notice to producers. This announcement is made to assure cattle feeders as much protection as possible against price changes, and should encourage the movement of cattle into feed lots. The action is in line with the April 11 announcement that hog ceiling prices will not be reduced before September 1, 1946.

B. Effective May 19, 1945, the Commodity Credit Corporation will make a payment to the seller of 50 cents per hundred pounds on AA and A grade cattle sold for slaughter (sold for \$14.25 or more per hundred pounds, Chicago basis) weighing 800 pounds or more, which have been owned by the seller for 30 days or more. In addition to the larger margin, this will encourage the feeding of cattle to heavier weights, and in the long run will make more and better beef available.

II. TO INCREASE THE MARGINS FOR PROCESSORS OF MEAT

A. The Defense Supplies Corporation will increase the pork subsidy payment 40 cents per live hundredweight, retroactive to April 1, 1945. This rate will be continued in effect only until completion of a more thorough accounting study, following which the payment rate will be adjusted (not retroactively), and a provision will be included for reduction of the subsidy as hog prices decline. Effective as of April 1, 1945, the total pork subsidy will be \$1.70 per live hundredweight, as compared with the previous rate of \$1.30. This action on hog subsidy rates is in accordance with the April 23 announcement of the Office of Economic Stabilization (the "10-point" meat program). At that time it was announced that unless determined otherwise before May 10 the subsidy rate on hogs would be increased 40 cents per hundredweight, effective retroactively to April 1, subject to later upward or downward adjustments.

B. Subsidy payments on all grades of cattle will be increased by the Defense Supplies Corporation 25 cents per live hundredweight, effective June 4, 1945. The subsidy payments are subject to the withdrawal of 4 cents of the subsidy for each 5 cents decline in the average drove costs, from the maximum to the minimum of the stabilization range, with a minimum subsidy payment of 25 cents per hundredweight. The new subsidy rates, which are effective as of June 4, are as follows:

	Per hundredweight
Grade AA.....	\$3.00
Grade A.....	2.95
Grade B.....	1.90
All other grades.....	1.25

Payments under the above rates will be reduced, from the maximum to the minimum, by 4 cents for each 5-cent decline in the average drove cost below the maximum. As long as the average drove cost is at or above the minimum of the stabilization rate, the minimum subsidy payment will be 25 cents per hundredweight for any grade.

C. The above rates are applicable to both processing and nonprocessing slaughterers. Effective June 4, 1945, the additional subsidy for nonprocessing slaughterers of cattle will be 40 cents per hundredweight. This rate for nonprocessing slaughterers is based upon studies made by the Office of Price Administration.

III. TO IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF AND PORK

A. Set-aside orders for Government purchases of meat will be adjusted by the War Food Administration so that a greater proportion of the Government requirements will be drawn from those federally inspected plants which are slaughtering more than their normal proportion of the total slaughter. In effect this will mean that there will be a differential set aside, based upon the

quantity of meat slaughtered in relation to the quantity slaughtered during a representative past period. In filling governmental requirements, more meat will be taken from the plants with a heavy slaughter and less from the plants with light slaughter. This will result in more uniform distribution of available supplies for civilian use.

B. To make it possible to keep livestock in the hands of those operators who comply with Office of Price Administration price ceiling regulations, and to eliminate black market operations, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration will develop a plan by June 15 to show the movement of all livestock through public stockyards and public sales yards, so that information as to the destination of all such livestock will be available. Record-keeping requirements which are needed to effectuate slaughter-control programs already announced and meat distribution program now being prepared by the Office of Price Administration, will be developed. Representatives of stockyard operators and livestock sales agencies will be consulted in the preparation of the general plan.

REPORT OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian on proceedings had under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, for the period beginning June 30, 1943, and ending June 30, 1944.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 21, 1945.

FELICITATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF VE-DAY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from Jorge Hazera, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Costa Rica, Washington, D. C., transmitting a cablegram from Dr. Rafael Angel Grillo, President of the National Congress of Costa Rica, extending felicitations on the occasion of VE-day, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION CONCERNING CERTAIN PRODUCTS AND THE RATIO OF IMPORTS IN RELATION THERETO (S. Doc. No. 38)

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting, in further response to Senate Resolution 341 (78th Cong.), a summary of the Commission's report on import trade of the United States and production of related items (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance, and printed under the order heretofore agreed to.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the executive assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a revised estimate of personnel requirements for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce, for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Education and Labor:

"Assembly Joint Resolution 30

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to provide educational opportunities for war widows

"Whereas among the most sorrowful and tragic results of war is the plight of those widows whose husbands have given their lives for their country; and

"Whereas as fatalities mount and time elapses, their plight becomes more apparent and their need for assistance more pressing; and

"Whereas often young and untrained, these widows, unless their husbands were insured, receive only a small monthly pension inadequate to support themselves or their children or to prepare for the responsibilities which lie ahead; and

"Whereas moral encouragement and vocational rehabilitation is their just due: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That Congress is hereby memorialized to give serious consideration to this immediate and continuing problem and to take steps to provide educational opportunities to war widows similar to those contained in the GI bill of rights, which opportunities their husbands would have received had they lived; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

"House Resolution 208

"Resolution relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to study the need for postwar recreational facilities on Government-owned properties in California and to earmark an adequate portion of postwar construction funds for the purpose of providing such recreational facilities

"Whereas the population of California has increased from 6,907,000 as of April 1, 1940, to an estimated 8,450,000 as of November 1, 1944, and is estimated to reach a total permanent population of between 8,300,000 and 9,225,000 by 1950; and

"Whereas this increase in population will place a tremendous burden upon California in providing permanent employment in the postwar period; and

"Whereas out-of-State tourist travel and vacation recreation of Californians produced

an estimated annual revenue of \$600,000,000 before the war, which revenue was exceeded only by manufacturing of all kinds and by agriculture, and can be greatly expanded during the postwar period; and

"Whereas approximately 25 percent of the area of the State of California, in which is located our finest recreation areas, is owned by the Federal Government and administered by the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service; and it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to develop and administer federally owned lands; and

"Whereas recreational facilities in these areas were entirely inadequate before the war to provide even proper sanitary facilities and, unless developed in the postwar period to take care of additional needs caused by the tremendous increase in population and the anticipated large influx of tourists, may cause serious loss to the economy of the State of California and the Nation; and

"Whereas the provision of adequate recreational facilities in national parks and forests is a matter of national responsibility: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to recognize recreation as a proper and desirable function of Government in the national forests and parks, and to undertake a survey to determine what basic facilities, such as camp and picnic grounds, water and sanitation, are necessary to permit the fullest use and enjoyment of these areas by the public; that both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior be requested to review their postwar plans involving facilities for the use and enjoyment of tourists and vacationists in the national forests and national parks and monuments located in California in order that they may be brought up-to-date to meet present and future demands; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and to each Member of the House of Representatives from California in Congress, to the heads of the Bureau of the Budget, the Public Roads Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, and the Surgeons General of the United States Army and the United States Navy."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to make available as Hawaiian homelands a certain parcel of land situated on the island of Maui, T. H.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States of America be and it is hereby respectfully requested to amend section 203 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, so as to include as available Hawaiian homelands a certain parcel of government land situate in the District of Wailuku, island and county of Maui, T. H., comprising 12,455 acres of the Ili of Kou and being a portion of the land covered by general lease No. 2286 to Wailuku Sugar Co., Ltd., notwithstanding the fact that said parcel is cultivated sugarcane land, subject, however, to the term of said lease.

"Sec. 2. That duly authenticated copies of this joint resolution be forwarded to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, the Secretary of the Interior and to each of the two Houses of the Congress of the United States of America.

"Approved this 28th day of April A. D. 1945.

"INGRAM M. STAINBACK,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 23

"Whereas the costs of health and policing measures, upkeep and construction of schools, and the multitudinous provisions for the health, welfare, and government of a civilized community are dependent in the Territory of Hawaii in large measure on the taxes received from the real property tax; and

"Whereas in each year there is in Hawaii a progressive withdrawal of lands subject to taxation by the condemnation of large areas by the United States Government, acting through the Army and Navy and other branches of Government; and

"Whereas it is necessary to increase the tax rate upon the diminishing areas held in private ownership in order to meet the charges of Government; and

"Whereas the lands on these islands are limited within narrower boundaries than can be appreciated by any State of the Union, inasmuch as the islands and their area are small for the population sustained; and

"Whereas on the island of Oahu alone the gross valuations of real property amounted to \$267,048,666 in 1940 and increased to \$407,270,296 in 1944, an increase of 53 percent, the gross valuations of real property owned by the Federal Government amounted to \$60,894,296 in 1940 and increased to \$162,689,622 in 1944, an increase of 171 percent, Federal real property owned in 1940 represented 23 percent of the total valuations, and Federal real property owned in 1944 represented 40 percent of the total valuations: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby urgently implored to pass legislation rendering subject to taxation lands in the Territory of Hawaii acquired and owned by the United States, to the end that the civilian economy may not be entirely disrupted or destroyed; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States of America, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Commerce:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 10

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to construct a breakwater wing on the west side of Hilo Harbor and to dredge the inside Hilo Harbor areas

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby requested to provide for the construction of a breakwater wing on the west side of Hilo Harbor and for the dredging of inside Hilo Harbor areas; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 22

"Whereas prior to the outbreak of the present war Pan American Airways offered commercial service for passengers between Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Francisco, Calif.; and

"Whereas after the outbreak of the war the operation of Pan American Airways in regard to Hawaii-mainland services was taken over by the United States Navy and the equipment of said Airways used in the Hawaii-mainland service was acquired by the United States Navy and the operations of said Airways in regard to its service to other territories of the United States were taken over by the military services and the equipment of said Airways used in its service to the other territories was acquired by the military services; and

"Whereas on or before the first of the year 1945 a portion of the equipment of Pan American Airways used by it in its service to the other territories of the United States was returned to it and it now operates a commercial service to said territories under Civil Aeronautics Board certificates and offers commercial service for passengers subject to governmental regulation; and

"Whereas commercial air service for passengers and air express is now being operated by American civilian organizations between America and European, African, and South American communities; and

"Whereas the civilian community of Hawaii is greatly in need of transportation by air between the mainland and Hawaii for use by those who of necessity must travel to the mainland but whose presence in Hawaii is needed and who consequently should not be required to spend the time nor be subject to the uncertain delays involved in surface travel; and

"Whereas Pan American Airways now holds an approved certificate of convenience and necessity permitting the carrying of passengers, mail and goods to and through Hawaii: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives of said legislature concurring), That it hereby goes on record as requesting the allocation of suitable flight equipment to be used in the mainland-Hawaii run to Pan American Airways and the return of the operation of said Airways to civilian control and the offering by said Airways of commercial services for civilian passengers, subject to such governmental regulation as may be necessary for internal security purposes; and be it further

"Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Governor of Hawaii, the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, the Civil Aeronautics Board, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Director of Aviation Division, Surplus Property Board, and Aircraft Production Board."

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 9

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, requested to amend section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act to provide that whenever 25 or more persons who are disabled veterans holding an honorable discharge from service during the present war, in the armed forces of the United States, or in the merchant marine of the United States, or who are widows of members of said armed forces or merchant marine who have died in such service and all of such persons were residents of Hawaii for a continuous period of not less than 5 years immediately prior to entry into such service, who have not theretofore made application under such organic act, shall make written application to the Commissioner of Public Lands for the opening of

lands for settlement in any locality or district, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to proceed expeditiously to survey and open for entry lands, whether unoccupied or under lease with the right of withdrawal, sufficient in area to provide lands for use and occupancy upon 99-year lease by such persons together with all persons of like qualification who shall have filed with such Commissioner prior to the survey of such lands written application for lands for occupancy in the district designated in said application, of not more than 1 acre each. The lands, to be so opened by said Commissioner, shall be either the specific tract or tracts applied for or other suitable and available lands in the same geographical district, and, as far as possible, in the immediate locality of and as nearly equal to that applied for as may be available: *Provided, however, That no leased land, under cultivation, shall be taken for such purposes until any crops growing thereon shall have been harvested: And provided further, That each lease made hereunder shall be deemed subject to the following conditions, whether or not stipulated in the lease:*

"(1) The lessee shall pay a rental of \$1 a year for the land and the lease shall be for a term of 99 years;

"(2) The lessee shall occupy and commence to use and cultivate the land as his home or farm within 1 year after the lease is made, and shall continuously so use and cultivate said land during the entire term of the lease;

"(3) The lessee shall not in any manner transfer to, nor mortgage, pledge, or otherwise hold for the benefit of any other person, or agree so to transfer, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise hold, his interest in the land, except to a person qualified to be an original lessee. Such interest shall not be subject to attachment, levy, or sale upon court process. Upon the death of the lessee his interest in the land and improvements thereon shall vest as follows:

"(a) In the surviving spouse, if there be such;

"(b) If there be no surviving spouse, in such child or children as he may designate by will, or upon failure of such designation, in his children in joint tenancy;

"(c) In the event that he leave no spouse or children, the right to the use and occupancy of said land shall thereupon revert in the Territory;

"(4) The lessee shall pay all taxes assessed upon the land and improvements thereon, and if he fails to pay the same within 60 days after they become delinquent the Land Commissioner may thereupon pay the taxes and declare the lease upon same to be forfeited and canceled, and evict the lessee therefrom.

"Upon failure to comply with any of said conditions the lease shall be forfeited and canceled and the right to the use and occupancy of said land shall thereupon revert in the Territory and the Land Commissioner may take possession of the same and of all improvements thereon.

"Upon the death of a lessee leaving no spouse or children, or upon the cancellation or surrender of a lease, the Commissioner of Public Lands shall appraise the value of all improvements and growing crops upon the leasehold and shall pay to the legal representative of the deceased lessee, or to the lessee, if he be living, the value thereof, less any indebtedness to any Government agency or secured by any Government agency, or for taxes, and the Territory of Hawaii shall make provision for such payment; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii."

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 20

"Concurrent resolution requesting Congress to ratify and confirm Act 33 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, amending chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, relating to revenue bonds

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-third Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to ratify and confirm Act 33 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, amending section 6095 of chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, by extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered to June 30, 1947; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this concurrent resolution shall be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii."

A letter in the nature of a petition from Frederick Dorsch, of the Insular Democratic Committee of the Virgin Islands, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I., praying that the position of government secretary for the Virgin Islands be restored in the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1946; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WALSH (for himself and Mr. SALTONSTALL):

Resolution of the General Court of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Resolution commending Congress for its affirmation of the principles of the freedom of speech and press, and recommending to the peace conference the adoption of an international compact in accordance with the mandate of Congress

"Whereas it is the firm conviction of the members of the General Court of Massachusetts that future peace and friendly relations among the peoples of all nations will be advanced by the extension of the principle of free interchange of news throughout the world; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States, by unanimous, concurrent action, has adopted Senate Resolution No. 53, September 21, 1944, which reads as follows:

"That the Congress of the United States expresses its belief in the world-wide right of interchange of news by newsgatherings and distributing agencies, individual or associate, by any means, without discrimination as to sources, distribution, rates, or charges; and that this right should be perfected by international compact." Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby extends its commendation to the Congress of the United States for its affirmation of the principles of the freedom of speech and press, as guaranteed in this country, and recommends to the peace conference the adoption of an international compact in accordance with the mandate of the Congress of the United States; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the state secretary to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the United States Senate, to the chairman on foreign affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth."

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate resolutions of the General Court of Massachusetts identical with the foregoing, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

PRESENCE OF A GI AT THE PEACE TABLE—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

Mr. PEPPER. I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida, the sponsor of which was Hon. Holmes Melton, Jr., State representative from Lafayette County, Fla., relative to a GI being present at the peace table.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 1

Whereas this brutal war in Europe is nearing an end, and the conflict against the enemy in the Pacific is being speeded to an inevitable victory; and

Whereas the greatest sacrifices of this most terrible and destructive of all wars are being made by the men in the armed forces of our country; and

Whereas the highest motive of these men in action is to insure not only for themselves but their countrymen, and for their children, and ours, too, and for all of our children's children, a permanent and enduring peace; and

Whereas a great conference of all the Allies and associated nations is being held in San Francisco beginning April 25, 1945, to formulate plans for an organization to insure this future peace; and

Whereas there is no direct representative of the enlisted men in the American delegation as at present constituted: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida (the Senate concurring):

SECTION 1. That in our considered judgment, a fitting representative or representatives from among those who have shared the hardships and sufferings of battle with the common fighting men of our country should be appointed to serve on the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference on permanent world organization, and that such a representative or representatives should also serve on the American delegation at the final peace conference.

SEC. 2. That the representative or representatives should be selected by the Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, and should not be above the rank of sergeant if from the Army or Marine Corps, or not above the rank of chief petty officer if from the naval forces.

SEC. 3. That a copy of this resolution, under the great seal of Florida, be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Approved by the Governor, April 12, 1945.

PETITION FROM KANSAS RELATING TO PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I present a petition bearing 278 names, from the student political effectiveness commission of YWCA, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., which read as follows:

*KANSAS STATE COLLEGE,
Manhattan, Kans., April 12, 1945.*

We, the undersigned students of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., urge that legislative action on the May bill, the Wadsworth bill, or any other bills pertaining to peacetime military conscription be postponed until the issues involved are known to the American public and until the opinions of those now in the armed services may be considered.

*DOROTHY COCHRAN,
Chairman.*

I ask that the petition be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS FROM KANSAS REGARDING OPA

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a copy of several identical petitions I have received from grocery concerns in Kansas regarding the OPA, and which are similar to petitions I offered on May 17.

These concerns and the number of customers signing the petitions are as follows:

Jakes Market, Independence, Kans., signed by 22 customers; Branscum Grocery, Parsons, Kans., 22 signatures; Wards Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 22 signatures; Dunzer Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 29 signatures; North End Grocery, Independence, Kans., 46 signatures; Gorup Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 51 signatures; M. R. Johnson Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 60 signatures; and L. R. Hoagland Grocery, Kansas City, Kans., 60 signatures.

I ask for proper reference of these petitions.

There being no objection, the petitions were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and a copy of one of the petitions was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Senator CLYDE REED,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: We, the undersigned, hereby respectfully petition you as follows:

1. To support such immediate changes and amendments in the existing price-control law and stabilization program as will, in your opinion—

(a) Increase the supply of food available for both military and civilian use;

(b) Eliminate black markets; and

(c) Simplify OPA regulations and lighten the burden of compliance for overworked retail grocers.

2. In support of our request for a thoroughgoing review of the price-control law at this time, we have only to cite official figures which show that the present meat famine really exists in the midst of plenty—i. e., the present live-cattle population of the country is the largest in history.

Respectfully submitted.

PETITION FROM KANSAS AGAINST PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a petition signed by 278 students of the Kansas State College, at Manhattan, taking a stand against peacetime military conscription, which reads as follows:

We, the undersigned students of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., urge that legislative action on the May bill, the Wadsworth bill, or any other bills pertaining to peacetime military conscription, be postponed until the issues involved are known to the American public and until the opinions of those now in the armed services may be considered.

I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petition presented by the Senator from

Kansas will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING, ETC., FOR YOUTH AND ADULT—PETITIONS FROM KANSAS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have also received a large number of letters and petitions from farmers and other citizens of Kansas, urging Congress to take favorable action on Senate bill 619, to provide vocational education and training, including part-time training and work-experience programs for the occupational adjustment and readjustment of youth and adults. I am supporting this legislation and ask unanimous consent to have some of these letters and petitions, praying for the measure now pending before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, printed in the RECORD and referred to that committee.

There being no objection, the letters and petitions were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NILES, KANS., May 16, 1945.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER.

DEAR SIR: I wish you would give your consideration to Senate bill No. 619 for the continuation of the Government-sponsored farm repair shops.

If we lose the shops and their equipment, there is likely to be a break-down in farm production because there are not enough men doing that type of work to keep the farm machinery in repair to allow us to do our farm work.

Yours truly,

D. W. REHBERG.

ST. JOHNS, KANS., May 15, 1945.

Senator CAPPER,

*Care of United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: I, as a farmer of Stafford County, am interested in the vocational education bill, S. 619.

There has been a farm machinery repair center in St. Johns the last 28 months; it has been a great help to the farmers.

It is almost impossible to get anyone to repair your machinery during the rush season, so with the aid of the shop one can go there and do his own repair work. We have even made pieces we could not get at all.

I urge you to help keep the shops open to help the farmer so that he will be able to produce the food which is very vital in winning the war.

Yours truly,

BERT MASTIN.

*BELLEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Belleville, Kans., May 14, 1945.*

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

*United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

HONORABLE SENATOR: It is my understanding that there is pending in the Senate at this time, Senate bill No. 619, pertaining to the war food production program. This program has been in operation in our school, and we have a large number of farmers throughout the winter months who attend school 4 nights per week 5 hours per night.

Tractors, all descriptions of farm machinery and automobiles have been repaired. Wagon boxes and hay racks have been built. These and many services rendered here are vital to the welfare of our community.

We urge you to support this measure.

Sincerely yours,

*WILLIAM HODGES,
Superintendent.*

PETITION TO HON. ARTHUR CAPPER, UNITED STATES SENATE

We, the undersigned, are hereby asking you to favorably support the bill S. 619, vocational education bill, providing for continuation of the work under the food production war training program. The work we have been able to do in our shop here, under the F. P. W. T. program has been so very essential to the continuation of our farming operations and this program provides the only shop in the community to which farmers may take their machinery for repair. There is no blacksmith in town, and no lathes, and other such equipment available in the community otherwise. Our machinery is getting older as the war continues and being unable to secure new, we must keep it in good repair. This can be done only through the facilities of the F. P. W. T. program. Therefore, we, being of lawful age, ask for immediate and favorable enactment of this bill.

THE POLISH CRISIS

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a copy of a communication sent to the President on the 8th of this month by the Coordinating Committee of American Polish Associations in the East on the Polish problem.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAY 8, 1945.

The Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT: On this momentous day, with deep gratitude in our hearts and with renewed dedication to the great unfinished task of winning this war we assure you, Mr. President, of our loyalty and support. We will heed ourselves and we will urge our members to heed your appeal to work unremittently until final victory is won.

But on this of all days when the war in Europe is finally won we feel it appropriate to remember the cause of Poland, country of our forefathers where the United Nations war against aggression began and whose faith is now still in jeopardy.

Therefore on behalf of 177 American Polish councils, organizations, parishes, church societies, branches of national fraternal organizations, etc., in the eight Eastern States Connecticut, Delaware Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island—we respectfully present our view on the present Polish crisis.

On May 4 Mr. Molotov quite casually announced to the United States delegation in San Francisco that the 16 Polish underground leaders invited as plenipotentiaries by the Soviet Government for negotiations were imprisoned under the ridiculous charge of anti-Soviet diversionist activities. As you well know, Mr. President, this accusation defies the whole record of the Polish underground's 5-year struggle against the Nazis and of the full assistance it extended to the Soviet Armies in every phase of their operation in Poland. Yet, it is precisely against the members of this underground that the main effort of Soviet authorities and of their Polish puppets is directed for many months, with tens of thousands Polish officers and soldiers of the Home Army arrested, tortured and deported under the charge of collaboration with the United States, British, and Polish Governments. Thus the accusation against the 16 plenipotentiaries is but a symbol of the general method of Red terror in Poland and can only be judged as part of the Soviet campaign to create a cover-up and excuse for their policy of violence and grad-

ual sovietization imposed on the Polish people.

The action of arresting duly authorized plenipotentiaries of a foreign power, who trusted the good faith and safe conduct of the Soviet Government must be regarded as an outrageous violation of all principles of international conduct accepted by every civilized nation for centuries. Mr. Molotov's brazen announcement about it in front of all representatives of the United Nations public opinion at San Francisco constitutes not only a challenge to all of them, but also to the new organization to preserve peace which the United States and the other countries are laboring to establish. It is a replica of the Nazi defiance of the League of Nations assembly in the matter of Danzig and of the Italian action in the matter of Abyssinia.

It has been quite clear to us from the beginning, Mr. President, that this very incident and its arrogant presentation by Mr. Molotov was designed as a provocation in order to test the power of reaction of the United Nations and of the United States in particular. In fact what it amounts to is that—

1. Russia ceases to feel committed by the Yalta agreement;

2. That she definitely and unilaterally closes all discussion on the Polish question and has decided to settle it by herself;

3. That she will not only refuse any democratic elements enjoying British and American support to collaborate in Poland, but that she will destroy them physically; and

4. That she is doing this in disregard and in defiance of public opinion in this country and in all countries represented at San Francisco without fearing any consequences or reaction on their behalf whatever. Judging from the attitude of the democratic nations, the Soviet Union will decide whether she can continue to violate with impunity all signed agreements and international principles or to retreat.

We are afraid, Mr. President, that Mr. Stettinius step of interrupting negotiations with Russia on the Polish problem, as the United States delegation's sole reaction to Mr. Molotov's provocative announcement, although diplomatically correct, in the political sense serves rather to help than to prevent the achievement of the Soviet goal. This goal we are convinced is to have all discussion on the Polish question completely stopped on Soviet initiative and eliminated from San Francisco without any negative consequences for the Soviet Union.

Were not truly strong reaction to follow, we fear that the Soviet challenge to the United Nations would end in a complete Russian political victory not only over the assembled nations but also over the very organization that is designed to save the world from precisely such crimes as these. What possible confidence could humanity place in this organization at the very birth of which and in the eyes of its assemble founders, a defiance of all rules of civilized humanity is committed and no definite opposition to this appears. It would be, Mr. President, a still-born organization indeed.

There is another reason why merely breaking off the Polish discussions and allowing Russia to keep exclusive control over Poland serves the Russian purpose. Every day the present situation in Poland continues permits the Lublin puppets backed by the Soviet Army and the NKVD to carry on their war of extermination against the leaders of the Polish people. Not only the 16 plenipotentiaries but tens of thousands of others will perish unless these crimes are stopped now.

In the name of those millions who died in this war for freedom and Christian civilization, in the name of the success of the organization to preserve peace your noble predecessor and yourself are so laboriously

striving to establish, we appeal to you, Mr. President, that the Soviet violence and provocation be vigorously opposed by every measure at your command. The chief measures the United Nations, and especially the United States, can take are:

1. To prevent a mock trial of the 16 plenipotentiaries taking place and to obtain their immediate release. Such mock trials are a well-known institution in Russia for 25 years and one of their first models was the well-known trial of the Polish Catholic Bishop Cieplak. We would condone the crime if we were to recognize the Soviet right to try those men at all.

2. The veil of secrecy over Poland must be lifted and the black-out at last be pierced by sending interallied military missions and representatives of the free press to end persecution in Poland.

3. As the United Nations Conference at San Francisco is to set up an organization to keep the peace and as Russia's aggression in Poland threatens future peace, let the Russian act be presented to the assembled delegates at San Francisco for their joint discussion and appraisal.

4. Russia having unilaterally violated the Yalta decisions, we must declare also our part of the agreement null and void. The legal Polish Government in London should immediately be invited to represent Poland at San Francisco and all delegates at the Conference asked to vote on this question.

Indeed, Mr. President, if Russia is permitted to get away unpunished with her crimes, sad is the future of peace for our United States and little hope for the rescue of our civilization.

For Coordinating Committee of American Polish Associations in the East:

JOSEPH S. KASZUBOWSKI,
President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. A. A. SKONIECKI,
Executive Secretary, Turners Falls, Mass.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 524. A bill to provide for one national cemetery in every State and Territory and such other national cemeteries in the States, Territories, and possessions as may be needed for the burial of war veterans; with amendments (Rept. No. 284).

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. J. Res. 65. Joint resolution to transfer to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the functions, powers, duties, and records of certain corporations; with amendments (Rept. No. 285).

FANNIE C. FARR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 125, submitted by the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] on May 10 last, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution was read, considered, and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Fannie C. Farr, widow of O. H. Farr, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION—
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND LABOR

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, from the Committee on Education and Labor I report with amendments Senate Resolution 122, relative to participation by the Government of the United States in the organization by the nations of the world of an International Office of Education, and I submit a report (No. 286) thereon. The resolution has been unanimously approved by the committee. The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] and I are joint sponsors, and I want to give notice of my intention to call it up on next Thursday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and the resolution placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 1026. A bill for the relief of Harry Daniels; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 1027. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hibernia I. Conners; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 1028. A bill for the relief of B. Constantino & Sons, a partnership; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1029. A bill for the relief of N. Cooper; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. OVERTON (for Mr. ANDREWS):

S. 1030. A bill for the extension of admiralty jurisdiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1031. A bill to amend paragraph 3 of part VII of Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a), as amended, so as to increase the basic monthly allowance to handicapped veterans while receiving vocational training and to provide uniform increases of pension or compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORDON (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. 1032. A bill to amend section 102 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1122, title 28, U. S. C., sec. 183), to fix a term of the United States district court at Klamath Falls, Oreg., on the first Tuesday in June; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1033. A bill designating the birthday of Abraham Lincoln as a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1034. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make certain mining and geological data available to the several States; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for Mr. MEAD):

S. 1035. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow the Silver Star upon Michael J. Quinn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARKLEY (for Mr. DOWNEY):

S. 1036. A bill to provide for the payment of accumulated or accrued to certain members of the military and naval forces of the United States, who enter or reenter civilian employment of the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or of the District of Columbia, before the expiration of such leave; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

S. 1037. A bill to provide for water pollution control activities in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 1038. A bill for the relief of Marion O. Cassidy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 1039. A bill for the relief of Doris D. Chrisman; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1040. A bill to permit the issuance of certificate of lawful entry to foreign seamen who serve on American-owned vessels for a period of at least 1 year while the United States is at war; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. GURNEY (for himself, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to supplement the act of June 3, 1920 (41 Stat. 738), and to provide for a full accounting in the pending claims of the Sioux Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF BILL AND
REMARKS THEREON

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted on Thursday next at the opening of the session to introduce a bill which proposes to amend the social security law in some very important respects, and I also ask unanimous consent that in connection with the introduction of the bill I may have 10 or 15 minutes to present views to the Senate regarding it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT
ACTS—AMENDMENT

Mr. LANGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 293) to amend the Railroad Retirement Acts, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code; and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CON-
TROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF
1942—AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2113. An act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 3199. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

ATROCITIES AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN
CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN GERMANY—
PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF
S. DOC. NO. 47

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 57, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 70,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 47, current session, entitled "Atrocities and Other Conditions in Concentration Camps in Germany," being a report of the joint committee which visited Germany to investigate concentration camps, of which 50,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 20,000 copies for the Senate document room.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the House concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHITE. The concurrent resolution, as I understand, provides for the printing of additional copies of a Senate document of the report of German atrocities.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's statement is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR McKELLAR AT
THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY CELEBRATION,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Senator McKELLAR on May 17, 1945, at a delayed Thomas Jefferson Day celebration at Knoxville, Tenn., which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT BEFORE THE
AMERICAN-POLISH ASSOCIATION IN
THE EAST

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Hope for World Peace", delivered by him in New York City on May 20, 1945, before the American-Polish Association in the East, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BY
REV. JOSEPH I. GULICK

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt by Rev. Joseph I. Gulick, delivered in Trinity Methodist Church, Idaho Falls, Idaho, April 14, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BORAH BY PAUL
MALLON

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute to the late Senator Borah by Paul Mallon, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE DODECANESE AND SAN FRANCISCO—
ARTICLE BY DR. N. G. MAVRIS

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Dodecanese and San Francisco," written by Dr. N. G. Mavris, and published in the New Leader for April 28, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORDER DISPENSING TEMPORARILY WITH
CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed. The calendar under rule VIII is in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with to a later hour during the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the call of the calendar is dispensed with for the time being.

THE PRESERVATION OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE RECONVERSION PROGRAM

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, on the home front this war has taken the combined energies, resources, and abilities of all the American people.

Young and old, skilled and unskilled, from every walk of life have been called upon in the struggle for victory.

At the beginning of this war "too little and too late" was as much our foe as was the Nazi-Fascist enemy we were fighting, and this "too little and too late" cost dearly in precious life, limb, and blood.

History will record that "too little and too late" was with us much too long.

We, a mass-production nation, allowed ourselves the economic luxury of harnessing the big producing facilities of this country to the neglect of smaller business which began to die out as a result of its failure to obtain war orders in the midst of the most gigantic Government buying program the world has ever known.

In the beginning the Army, Navy, and Air Forces had not only harnessed the huge production facilities of big business, and properly so, but had expanded at a cost of billions of dollars of public moneys those already huge facilities.

America's smaller business was allowed to starve to death.

It is true that much of our existing facilities needed this expanding, but it took an act of Congress to establish the Smaller War Plants Corporation—an act that saved America's smaller business from complete extinction or ruin.

It did not come soon enough to save thousands of businesses that died for want of war orders.

With the total harnessing into the war effort of America's smaller producing companies, "enough and on time" became the reality which finally enabled our glorious fighters and our allies to give us victory in Europe.

Now we are faced with an emerging conversion problem.

It is vitally important to the American people and to our returning fighting men and women that in this reconversion program America's small business should not find itself destroyed for lack of raw materials and equipment.

Unless we do something about it now, the reconversion for civilian production will become a process through which big companies will grow bigger, owing to their ability to control or secure raw materials and equipment on a prior-claim basis.

The smaller companies will have their very lives threatened and squeezed out of them.

Anyone can understand this when he stops to consider the power of huge purchasing facilities and the intimate and interlocking trade contacts of big business.

Let there be no misunderstanding on this point—reconversion is here—and the squeeze for raw materials and equipment is on.

If we do not do something about it immediately, the talk of full employment will be just talk and nothing more.

Right now Mr. J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, expects to lift controls on steel, copper, and aluminum on July 1, in quantities that will be left over after our military requirements are met.

I should like to ask Mr. Krug whether there will be a fair and equitable distribution of these metals to all producing companies in America, regardless of size.

Will they be thrown on the market by the producers of these metals on a so-called basis of "first come, first served"? The crux of the whole situation, the life or death sentence to a great section of small business in America, will be found in Mr. Krug's procedures.

If he permits the throwing of any of our raw materials or equipment on the market on a "first come, first served" basis, big business will be the first served.

They will, therefore, be the first ones to start producing—their's will be the first goods on the market—and the first advertised and sold to the American people.

Small business will sit waiting and starving for raw materials and equipment.

Today this is true of scores of raw materials, metals, textiles, leathers, and lumber included.

Tomorrow it will be the same with natural rubber and a score of other scarce and imported raw materials.

A national disaster is in the making unless the War Production Board uses its existing controls in releasing raw materials and equipment above and beyond our war needs so that the requirements of America's converting business, little as well as big, are met on an equitably apportioned basis.

This need not be difficult or involved if we approach the problem with fairness and with honesty.

I am not arguing for endlessly continued War Production Board controls. I am simply asking that controls of all raw materials and equipment be continued until the time when such materials and equipment are sufficiently plentiful to enable all businesses to get their fair share, regardless of their size or power.

I recommend that War Mobilization Director Vinson adopt some simple formula whereby raw materials and equipment would be apportioned to business, big and little. For his consideration I suggest an apportionment based upon quantities used in production during the years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

I believe this represents, not the perfect, but a very practical yardstick for civilian raw-material apportionment that would be fair to the broadest section of American business, both small and big.

An equitable provision could be made in the controlled apportionment of these raw materials for such new businesses as

have been born since 1941 and which are now or soon will be reconverting for civilian production.

However, regardless of the formula employed we must remember that the controls already exist, as in the War Production Board.

The mechanisms of these controls are well grooved and born of war experience. We have but to use them in reconversion. What happens to America's smaller business in the first few months of reconversion is all important and determining. After that, it will be a case of "too little and too late" on the home front for the small business of this Nation.

We are already being told that America will have a glut of steel, aluminum, copper, synthetic resins and other raw materials. I submit that unless small business gets its share on a controlled apportionment basis from the very beginning, big business will take the markets away from America's smaller producers, an advantage to the big from which these smaller companies will never recover.

For the last 4 years a special committee of the Senate has been giving earnest attention to the problems of small business.

Mr. Krug and Mr. Vinson are aware of the intent of Congress with respect to small business. I ask them to see that small business receives through allocation its fair share of raw materials and equipment beginning with reconversion—not 3 months or more after reconversion has started.

For the past 40 years this Government has combatted monopoly by prosecutions under the Federal antitrust laws.

Unless the handling of this vital reconversion program protects small business, the work of two generations of organized effort of keeping the doors of opportunity open to American enterprise will be undone.

I leave with my colleagues the thought that this Nation will need the combined energies, the resources, and opportunities for all enterprise, big and little, if we are to attain the postwar objective of full employment—if we are to make full employment a living reality and not a paper myth.

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO WORLD AFFAIRS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, history deals roughly with synthetic thinkers. For a while they may be in the saddle. Their ersatz mentalities may blind and deceive their own eyes and other peoples' eyes with wishful thinking and unrealistic notions. But sooner or later history shows them up. It debunks them and their unsound ideas.

This morning's newspapers, with their reports about the stormy state of Allied negotiations, prove the above all too clearly. The synthetic thinkers had practically told us that at San Francisco the millennium would be ushered in amidst scenes of universal harmony, faith, and good will. Instead, we read of Poland and Trieste. We read of other ancient, intense, and deep disputes. We read of deadlocks, compromises, and then of new serious clashes of national

ideas. To be sure, many enheartening agreements have been reached at the Golden Gate, and we are thankful for them. But the Conference has brought to focus a thousand and one still unresolved and bitter disagreements.

Are we discouraged? Are we defeatist? The answer is "No." We cannot afford to be discouraged or defeatist in this critical hour. Unlike the synthetic thinkers, we foresaw in part what would take place in San Francisco. We visualized the enormous difficulties, because we recognized the condition that humanity is still in. Wars do not make for peace. We expected no magic performance, and none has been forthcoming. Solutions to the Polish and Trieste problems, for example, will not come out of the hat.

Our difficulties with Russia could well have been foreseen. We might have taken realistic steps to prevent those difficulties had many of us not been under the spell of the synthetic thinkers. Now that we find ourselves in disagreement with the Russians, we must start out on a new, realistic approach to all of our foreign relations.

We must not become fed up because there is a lack of mutual understanding between the Russians and ourselves. We must not work ourselves into a frame of mind that will prevent fruitful negotiations.

The Soviets have a right to their viewpoint, and we have a right to ours. We must meet our mutual problems head-on around the conference table and thresh out our differences.

Every difficulty we have in understanding any one of our allies is magnified manifold in the case of Russia. Our perspectives differ tremendously. We Americans have lived on a blessed continent, with a democratic background, in plenty and almost continuously in peace.

Russia, in Eurasia, to the contrary, has an undemocratic background. She has known centuries of internal and external hatreds, suspicions, and blood conflicts.

Not only is there a vast historical gulf between us, but language is an obstacle. A different religious approach is another. A different political and social approach are still others.

Lastly, we have an entirely different spiritual approach, which causes perhaps the widest chasm of all between us. Russia has felt the impact of Karl Marx's philosophy—the materialist conception of history. Here in America that narrow view, I trust, is on its way out. But there are still many "leaders" here in high places who make a fetish of "economic man." They mistakenly construe economic conditions as the primary cause of everything. They ignore man's mental and spiritual longings which condition his economic, political, and social environment.

All these barriers between Russia's way of thinking and ours are not insurmountable, but they existed before San Francisco, and we did not see them. They are high and broad and will require time, patience, and realism to breach.

Russia, with her vast material resources stretching from the Atlantic to

the Pacific, with her vast manpower resources, with her more than 70 nationalities amalgamated as never before by war, understandably has an independent viewpoint at this time. She has accomplished that for which she has longed for centuries, and which other nations stopped her from accomplishing.

She has suffered grievous human and physical losses. She cannot be unmindful of the fact that the world has grown smaller. The robot bomb, the airplane, and man's other inventions have brought her to the realization of the need of some sort of international mechanism for the elimination of war.

But she knows that for the first time in history she is in a dominant position, and she is going to utilize that position for her advantage. A few years back, when she and Britain were on their knees, we who were aiding them lost our opportunity to lay down to them both the plan for the highway of peace which we humbly and unselfishly conceive as best for the nations. We were asleep at the switch then.

Now, Russia, with her background and her perspective, will utilize her advantageous position to maintain her power, to industrialize her economy, to control her neighboring countries as satellites. She will do this over and against our own pious democratic ideals which we feel are the only true solvent which can eradicate the scourge of war. Russia bluntly implies that the world is not ready for our pious principles, that she wants a free hand in Europe.

What are we to do? Are we to ignore these hard facts as the synthetic thinkers would have us do?

No. We must take accurate account of them and act accordingly. We must pursue a program of straight-thinking, straight-talking, straight-acting Americanism.

First. Self-interest: Let us begin by setting our own house in order—economically, politically, and militarily. Let us strive for a prosperous, balanced post-war economy. Let us strive for an agreement by both parties on the absolute necessity of America maintaining at the highest modern efficiency her armed forces, her old bases, and the strategic bases in the Pacific which she has so dearly won with her blood and treasure. Since 1943, I have advocated America's retention of security rights to these strategic Pacific bases.

Second. Cooperation: Let us continue the international conferences with America playing a continuing, constructive, forthright, leading role. No one conference can be expected to solve all problems once and for all. A whole series of conferences will have to be held. Let us agree wherever agreement can possibly be reached. Let us see if we can create a workable "fire department" that will be available to put out incipient international fires. In the meanwhile, let the Allies collaborate as much as they can; do as much justice as they can; help reconstruct and rehabilitate jointly wherever they can, and separately where joint action cannot be brought about. But let such separate action be kept to an irreducible minimum, be open, and

be known in advance by all parties concerned.

Mr. President, the people all over America realize the need for world cooperation. The people would like to see come into being an organization which would help insure against a third world holocaust. This organization, through its many auxiliaries, would assist all peoples in realizing economic, political, and social health through their own efforts. Let us strive for such a workable organization.

Third. Information: Let us have the truth about the world picture. Let all existent secret commitments be aired and then let the practice of making them be banned forever as an international policy. Let the veil of nonmilitary censorship be lifted throughout the world by the Allies. Let us have the truth about an area such as the Balkans which have been and will be a powder keg because conflicting imperial meddling has made it such.

America has been precipitated to the top of world leadership with resulting duties and obligations. But her first obligation is to alert her own people and make them aware of the facts in the world picture, so as to be doubly sure that our Nation is not sold a fake bill of goods in relation to her own security.

She has still another related obligation. It is to impress upon her allies the absolute necessity of keeping their own people informed of the true facts in the world picture. An international free press is indispensable to a just and enduring peace.

Fourth. Spirit: Let us emphasize in our international negotiations the necessity of living up to the spirit of our agreements more so than to the letter. The finest mechanism for peace will be as naught unless there is back of it the high will, intent, and purpose of the contracting parties to act faithfully in accordance with its spirit.

If the Golden Gate Conference were to write into its charter the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, that fact would not of itself insure peace. The Prince of Peace must reign at the peace table in the hearts of all the conferees but His eternal principles must be realized in actuality once the Conference is over. In other words, there must be back of this written instrument the intent and the purpose and the will to carry through.

Horace Mann once said:

I have never heard much of the resolutions of the Apostles, but a great deal about their acts.

"Ye shall know them by their works," by the true spirit of their deeds.

Spiritual force can be as powerful as material force, or more so, in spite of all superficial appearances to the contrary. The great American, the great inventive genius, Charles P. Steinmetz, said:

Here is a force which history clearly teaches has been the greatest power in the development of men. Yet we have merely been playing with it and we have never seriously studied it as we have the physical forces. Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of

little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have hardly been scratched.

Just the other day Pastor Martin Niemöller, that great German whom Hitler had incarcerated, said upon his liberation that the Church holds Germany's only hope for the future. I quote his words:

Our people now know that all false idealisms are worthless. * * * There is only one way in the future. * * * It is a tremendous challenge both to Catholicism and Protestantism not to let our people down at this moment.

Our people know that all false idealisms are worthless. Let us, therefore, mobilize the full might of spiritual force in our crusade for a just and enduring peace.

Fifth. Self-discipline: In all of the preceding steps—in pursuing our self-interest, in taking the path of cooperation, in demanding full information, in mobilizing spiritual force, we shall have to practice mental discipline upon ourselves. There will be countless doubts, envies, grudges, fears, welling within us. We must curb these little foxes within our breasts, lest they devour the tender young grapes of Allied friendship.

Some time ago, I wrote an article on this theme, entitled "The Allied Little Foxes." In it, I offered my humble suggestions on how we might restrain destructively critical feelings which may be within us and which are directed against other United Nations. These little foxes are little antagonisms, but they are harmful ones. They are most frequently sincere, but they are misguided. They serve only to aggravate inter-Allied differences, even while our respective boys are dying in the common combat.

The article has been published in the June 1945 issue of the magazine, *The Chaplain*. This periodical is published cooperatively by the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains and the National Council of the Servicemen's Christian League. It goes out as spiritual leaven to the noble men who are ministering at first hand to the spiritual needs of our armed forces. It has been a deep pleasure to me to have contributed my humble thoughts to so worthy a publication and readership.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the article be reprinted in the *RECORD* at this point. I submit its contents on self-discipline as the fifth and final step to a realistic approach to world affairs.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

THE ALLIED "LITTLE FOXES"

(By Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, United States Senator from Wisconsin; member, Foreign Relations Committee)

In the Song of Solomon, there are the words: "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines; for our vines have tender grapes." These ancient words are particularly applicable today to international relations. While millions of Allied soldiers are still in fox holes, "little foxes" abroad and at home are gnawing at the infant vines and devouring the embryonic grapes of Allied

friendship. They have only begun to bite. Their snarls of recrimination can be heard in the air with ever-increasing harshness.

It matters little as to the sincerity of the intentions of the misguided "little foxes." What does matter is the obvious and hidden harm that they do.

It is sheer folly to assume that the United Nations are "out of the woods" so far as the future peace is concerned because of the promising results of Casablanca, Tehran, Dumbarton Oaks, and Yalta. Instead, we and our allies are actually still stumbling through the deep woods of historic suspicions and distrust.

Remember, we have scarcely begun in our efforts to prove that our own sacrifices, let alone those of our allies, have not been in vain. We have already sustained over 800,000 American war casualties—killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing. Infinitely less important but also of great significance: the war has already cost us more than a quarter of a trillion dollars. This expenditure in blood and treasure is thus three times the toll of American casualties in World War No. 1 and seven times the financial cost of our participation in that relatively futile war.

Remember that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for world security and organization, even after they are confirmed, with or without amendment, must still undergo a long and difficult period of trial-and-error experimentation.

Remember that not one of the 44 attending nations at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference last July has as yet entered into the proposed International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and International Stabilization Fund. Our own Congress has barely begun to consider our possible entrance into them.

Remember that successful world cooperation is a delicate and growing thing. It cannot retrogress or be content with a static status; for it must evolve as dynamically as the world conditions require.

Remember that Europe and Asia will, for a long time after the guns have ceased firing, still erupt with minor and major explosions of border disputes, revolutions, cabinet crises, and even possibly assassinations. These disturbances will sorely try the patient and unswerving determination of Allied unity of those who are experiencing them and observing them.

Remember that peace may not die because of one major assault by rival powers upon it, but rather because of a long series of minor wounds that do not heal.

In view of all this, we can ill afford the "little foxes" who will seize upon each of these vulnerable points in the structure of world peace. We must all do some sane, straight, and cool thinking on these matters.

We and our allies must act to destroy the "little foxes" which are lurking in so many of our citizens' breasts. We must do so not in a manner that will further arouse the beast in them, but through the approach of bringing light to them and appealing to the best that is within them.

But we must not miss the mote that is in our own eye while we try to spot the beam that is in our brothers'. We must watch our own speech and thoughts lest we unwittingly join the ranks of the "little foxes."

It is easy enough to become a "little fox." It is easy enough to let an old grudge against an ally pour out like hot lava upon the slightest provocation. It is easy enough to hurl back through the window of an allied neighbor nation's house a verbal brick thrown by some bothead abroad which has smashed our own glass pane. It is easy enough to allow our hair-trigger temper, on edge after 3½ years of war, to explode when some touchy ally, whose nerves are infinitely worse on edge, lets loose an irresponsible tirade against us.

It is easy enough to "go off the deep end," misinterpret events and speak unsoundly, thanks both to an insufficient study of the situation and to the ridiculous censorship that veils even innocuous nonmilitary matters. After the war it will be especially easy to lose our heads in what may prove to be the fury of economic competition with our allies, and, as a result, to unleash outbursts against them.

But we must avoid such behavior like a plague.

This does not mean that we must not indulge in constructive criticism of our allies as often as the spirit of justice moves us. On the contrary, we like our allies, must stand up and be counted for our principles. We must make our position abundantly clear even if, before conciliation, it be diametrically opposite to the position taken by our allies. We must not become a silent partner to international injustice or a "yes man" to arbitrary strong-arm tactics by one or more of the United Nations. We must not go around with a silly Pollyanna-like, all's-well-with-the-world smile on our faces. We must neither ignore nor do violence to our own interests. We must be realists, hard realists.

But realism demands now that we and our allies make whatever criticism we have in an honest, fair, and nonhysterical manner. Realism demands that we keep our sleeves rolled up to finish this war quickly and decisively rather than to cuff our partners. Realism demands that we and our allies take the chip off our shoulders, the blood look from our eyes, and the venom from our tongues. Realism demands that we discipline ourselves mentally.

Here, as a possible aid to such mental discipline, are 10 rules which we might remember whenever we get the urge to take a nip out of the vines of Allied unity:

1. Keep first things first in our eyes and in our actions. Unity and victory in war and peace are our primary goals. They are two sides of the same coin.
2. Keep our perspective. Don't magnify molehills into mountains or minimize mountains into molehills.
3. Hold on to our patience and continue to wrestle with the problems before us. Don't throw up our hands and mentally stalk out in a fury. We and our allies are in the war-and-peace business for keeps, and we dare not behave like prima donnas with each other.
4. Consider issues from the other nation's point of view before criticizing. Put ourselves into the other fellow's shoes and feel what is causing his complaint.
5. First find the common ground between ourselves and our allies and then the contested grounds, rather than vice versa. Seek out first the things which unite us rather than divide us, that strengthen rather than weaken the bond between us.
6. Iron out disagreements in a rational manner. When we have found an issue on which there is genuine and honest difference of opinion, discuss it calmly and logically in a mutually satisfactory give and take. An allied conference room is no place for table-pounding or breast beating.
7. As individuals, so with nations, develop poise not poison within ourselves—humility, not bravado, restraint, not rashness. Every last United Nations' citizen will have to possess the stature of statesman, insofar as possible.
8. Maintain undiminished the hope for a just and lasting peace. It will do little good for our statesmen to sign treaties and for us to assent to their signatures if we do so in a mood of cynicism. When hope for the peace is lost, all else is lost—the will, the intent, the purpose, the ingenuity.
9. Trace ideas to their lair and discover their origins and potential implications. Be alert to the news from abroad as never before. Be so well informed, so wide awake, that we

will discern trends and spot developments as soon as possible.

10. Think of things through the eyes of our soldiers fighting in the line. They are watching our actions. They will demand an accounting if, when they return, they find that we have botched the foundations for a just and lasting peace.

DATE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON SAVANNAH RIVER AUTHORITY BILL

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, there was assigned for hearing before the Committee on Commerce the bill with reference to the creation of a Savannah River Authority. The two authors of the bill, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] will be unable to be present upon the date previously fixed by unanimous consent. They have requested me to ask unanimous consent to set aside the date fixed, so that a later date may be agreed upon for the hearing. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the date set for hearings before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce on the Savannah River Authority bill be postponed, the date for the commencement of hearings to be later determined.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that that means that a previous order of the Senate will have to be rescinded.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I did not understand the purport of the Senator's request.

Mr. OVERTON. We are postponing the hearings on the Savannah River Authority bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DATE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY BILL

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I have been designated as chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation to conduct hearings on the Missouri Valley Authority bill. I had determined to begin hearings on June 4, because a time limit had been set for hearings before that committee.

I took the matter up with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] by long-distance telephone, he being absent, and advised him of the date which I wished to fix. The Senator from Montana advised me that he could not be present on that date. He said that he could not very well return to the Senate until June 15. So it was determined that, with the consent of the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, we would ask unanimous consent to postpone the hearings on that bill in the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and fix a date mutually agreeable upon the return of the Senator from Montana.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the time fixed under the Bailey resolution for hearings before the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation on the Missouri Valley Authority bill be postponed without date, with the understanding that a later date will be assigned upon the return of the junior Senator from Montana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado and Mr. LANGER addressed the chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield first to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I understand that the committee has only 60 days from the time it received the bill to finish the hearings. I presume that that fact will be kept in mind, and that a date will not be set so late that full hearings cannot be held on the measure.

Mr. OVERTON. The purpose of my unanimous consent request is to remove the 60-day limitation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is very satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator's request is to postpone the hearings without date.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. I was concerned, because I have had some intimation that other Senators besides the Senator from Montana might be interested in the hearings, and might be concerned about the time fixed for them. I hope there will be some consultation with minority Members, and other Senators who may be interested, before a date is finally fixed for the commencement of the hearings.

Mr. OVERTON. I shall be very glad indeed to accede to that suggestion.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Can it be arranged so that we may have a week's notice? I wish to bring some witnesses from my State.

Mr. OVERTON. Indeed, the Senator will have a week's notice. I think he should have 2 weeks' notice.

Mr. LANGER. A week's notice would be sufficient.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Louisiana is agreed to.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at 1 o'clock the President of the United States will be in the Hall of the House of Representatives, where he is to present the Congressional Medal of Honor to the one hundredth American infantryman to receive it. The Senate has been invited informally by the House of Representatives to attend the ceremony. My information is that it will be very brief.

Following the proceedings in the House, the Senate will return to its

Chamber for the transaction of legislative and other business during the afternoon. It is my purpose to ask that the calendar be called for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection. Following that, it is desired that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination of David E. Lilienthal to be a Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. If consideration and action on that nomination are concluded today, it will be my purpose to move that the Senate adjourn or take a recess until Thursday.

Following the ceremony in the House of Representatives Chamber, I hope the Members of the Senate will not return to the Senate until the President pro tempore has been able to leave the rostrum in the Hall of the House and head the procession back to this Chamber, and that Senators will march back in a body, rather than straggle along, as has sometimes occurred in the past. It is more in keeping with the dignity of the Senate, as I am sure all of us realize, to have Senators return in a body in an orderly way.

It is desired that we depart from this Chamber at a quarter to one, in order to arrive at the Hall of the House of Representatives at the proper time.

We still have 4 or 5 minutes remaining before it will be time for us to leave for the Hall of the House of Representatives. If any Senator has "on his chest" anything which cannot wait until we return, this would be a very appropriate occasion to get rid of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

[After a little delay.]

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, in view of the remarks of the distinguished majority leader and the dead calm which prevails in the Senate at this time this afternoon, I think it should be pointed out for the sake of posterity that there was an opportunity, albeit a brief one, when no Senator had anything "on his chest!" [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator means, I am sure, that no Senator has anything "on his chest" which he is willing to divulge. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the Senate, preceded by the Secretary (Leslie L. Biddle) and the Sergeant at Arms (Wall Doxey), and headed by the President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of attending the ceremony in connection with the presentation by the President of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the one hundredth American infantryman to whom it has been awarded.

(The proceedings in the House of Representatives and the address delivered by the President of the United States at the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress appear on p. 4817 of the House proceedings in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m., and the President pro tempore resumed the chair.

FROZEN-FOOD LOCKERS

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have received a statement from Mr. R. R. Farquhar, secretary of the Frozen Food Locker Manufacturers & Supply Association, protesting against what he claims to be unfair, prejudiced, and unwarranted accusations against the industry which he represents.

I hold no brief for the manufacturers who are members of this association. I believe it to be a highly reputable business, and most of those engaged in it have the dual objective of serving their country and making a good living for themselves by doing so.

Mr. Farquhar has asked me to bring this statement to the attention of my colleagues and I am glad to do so. It deals with the campaign of the OPA against community-locker plants in the Midwest. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

In the light of recent accusations against the frozen-food-locker industry, which we believe to be unfair, prejudiced, and unwarranted, the Frozen Food Locker Manufacturers and Supplier Association desires to make the following statement:

This association is composed of the majority of the Nation's leading manufacturers, suppliers and builders serving the frozen-food locker industry—reputable business concerns of importance in this field. It is concerned with the advancement of the industry and with supplying food to the American people at the lowest possible cost. It is as interested as any Government agency in holding down the cost of living; in avoiding inflation and black markets; in providing needed storage facilities for the products of the Nation's farms and gardens near the source of production to save transportation; manpower in critical areas; save food which might otherwise be wasted; and in encouraging the production of more food to feed the peoples of America and the world.

It does not condone black markets, nor the use of locker-storage facilities for hoarding. When locker facilities are used by nonproducers, it believes that ration points should be surrendered for the meats so stored. But it does object to and resent, in the strongest possible terms, the irresponsible statements of those who do or should know better that the use of lockers has contributed in more than the slightest degree to the present food shortage or the widespread black markets in many kinds of food. Blame for such conditions rests, we are convinced, on those agencies and overlapping controls which have discouraged the farmer from making the greatest possible contribution to food production, and in attempting to enforce price ceilings which do not permit a fair margin of profit to producers and processors.

It is well known that for the past 2 years the frozen-food-locker industry has operated under stringent controls laid down by the War Food Administration and the War Production Board following extensive hearings held in Washington in May of 1943. Under these controls new plants could not be installed within 10 miles of an existing plant. Sixty percent of the space in any proposed new plant had to be rented in advance to food producers and that fact certified by the county AAA committee, which had in all cases an intimate, first-hand knowledge of who were and who were not food producers. In large cities only used equipment was permitted to be installed, and 75 percent of the proposed facilities had to be rented in

advance to food producers. In the great majority of plants installed in the past 2 years these restrictions were rigidly adhered to.

Latest Department of Agriculture figures reveal that 94.2 percent of the Nation's locker plants are located in cities of less than 25,000; 72 percent of all such plants are in towns of less than 5,000. The same figures reveal that 71 percent of all locker patrons are farmers, legally entitled to store point-free meat which they have produced. Three-fourths of the remaining 29 percent of locker patrons live in towns of less than 5,000. Actually, therefore, according to the Department of Agriculture figures, only 7 percent of the Nation's approximately 2,000,000 locker renters are residents of urban centers.

The Department of Agriculture further estimates that while the families of locker renters presently constitute approximately 6 percent of the national population, they actually consume only 3½ percent of the Nation's meat. Contrary to the usual belief, farm families actually consume less meat per capita than do the residents of urban areas.

Present Government regulations respecting the slaughter, grading, and storage of meat are so confusing that not even the top Government officials charged with their enforcement can agree on some of the provisions of the various orders. They cannot agree on what actually constitutes the "breaking" of a carcass. They insist that all meat, even where no sale is involved and where title never passes from the producer, shall be graded and have obtained injunctions and restraining orders against locker operators, with sensational publicity. We submit that the enforcement of such a regulation against a farmer's own meat brought to a locker plant for processing and storage is ridiculous in the extreme, and many officials of OPA and WFA agree. While it is hoped that this regulation will shortly be changed, its present enforcement by those who might be employed to far better advantage is, we believe, a waste of manpower which contributes less than nothing to the stamping out of black markets or to holding down food prices.

In what has been called one of the most outstanding reports ever presented to Congress, the House Committee to Investigate Food Shortages has just given a clear-cut picture of the reasons for the critical food situation throughout the Nation. The investigations of your own committee have, of course, produced the same testimony and conclusions. Nowhere in the House report is there one shred of evidence to indicate that frozen-food-locker plants have contributed in any way to the increase in meat prices, nor been responsible for meat shortages and black-market operations. It, therefore, seems strange that for almost a month, 90 percent of the OPA investigators in one Midwestern district have been engaged exclusively in a witch hunt for locker violators. The evidence they have thus far uncovered has been so flimsy that they are themselves beginning to question the wisdom of their efforts. Headline stories proclaim their investigations; brief notes announce that locker operators were restrained from further violations of regulations which are not even clear or sensible to those who try to enforce them.

One of the specific recommendations of the House report is that storage facilities of this country should be increased, so that it will not again be necessary to reduce production so urgently needed to feed hundreds of millions of people. The frozen-food-locker industry urges the soundness of this recommendation because it is convinced that by feeding well our own food producers, we can increase their production and service to this and foreign nations. With the end of the war in Germany, restrictive controls on

materials and manpower are already being relaxed. Thousands of communities have indicated their desire for frozen-food-locker plants, and their installation will make these communities largely self-sufficient in supplying their own food needs. These communities, the individuals interested in providing such facilities and the reputable firms who manufacture the necessary equipment, do not regard frozen-food-locker plants and those who use them as unpatriotic, law violators; or black-market operators. They strongly resent such implications by Government employees and their thirst for headlines in the press. They are unanimous in urging that your committee make every effort to have them stopped.

This association respectfully suggests that ceiling prices for meat be raised to provide a fair margin of profit to food producers and processors as the only certain way to wipe out black markets and actually decrease the present cost of meat to the ultimate consumer. It suggests the institution of sensible regulations with respect to slaughtering, sales by farm slaughterers, grading, etc., which can be enforced with the support of the public. It suggests that as fast as conditions permit, present restrictions on the construction of additional storage facilities be lifted, so that surpluses may be preserved without waste or loss. Above all, it suggests that you immediately call to the attention of responsible officials the unfair and untruthful attacks on an industry and its individual members who have worked diligently in support of the war effort; and made every possible effort to cooperate in the enforcement of reasonable regulations, and played an important part in supplying civilian food needs in the areas they serve.

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER MANUFACTURERS
AND SUPPLIERS ASSOCIATION,
R. R. FARQUHAR, Secretary.

MAY 16, 1945.

Mr. AIKEN. I desire, Mr. President, to make a few remarks of my own in this connection.

According to press dispatches from Chicago and Sioux Falls, S. Dak., OPA officials are conducting an intensive investigation of community food-locker plants in those areas, ostensibly to determine whether meat may be stored illegally by renters of lockers in such plants. I am in receipt of many such press reports, none of which show conclusive evidence that locker plants are being used for wrongful storage of meat, or that there has been any intent to violate the law by the renters of the lockers in those areas.

According to an article in the Daily Argus-Leader, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., OPA officials are insisting "that locker-plant operators request patrons to remove stored meat not bearing Government grade markings at once."

In other words, if they have meat in their lockers which has not been federally graded and inspected, they are to dispose of it and remove it from the lockers at once.

There is an old ruling of the War Food Administration which, according to this newspaper article, provides:

That no person, group, partnership, or corporation shall sell, ship, deliver, store, or retain in his possession, or buy or receive in the course of trade or business, any beef, lamb, veal, or mutton unless it has been graded and grade marked.

So far as I know that regulation has never been enforced against renters of locker plants, and the effect of insisting

on enforcing such a regulation at this time would be—

First. To prevent direct farm-to-consumer sales;

Second. To require consumers to purchase only meat which has been processed by packing plants having Federal inspection and which has passed through the hands of several handlers, each of whom would collect his profit in the proceeding; and

Third. To discourage the production of meat by rural community dwellers, by people who live in the villages throughout the Nation where locker plants have become established.

Such a procedure as enforcing this program would, of course, be most agreeable to those who have always sought to control the market for meat and other foods, but it would be most disastrous to our national welfare and the pocket-books of several million consumers.

I do not question that some meat may have been hoarded in community locker plants; it has been hoarded to a certain extent, I suppose, in a good many other places; but I seriously question the wisdom of OPA engaging in any campaign which will result in a lower production of meat and higher costs to the consumer at a time when the world needs every pound of meat which can be produced.

I do not believe that the OPA under the direction of Mr. Bowles, will lend itself to such a purpose or permit its regional officials to do so.

The quick-freezing process and its applicability to community use through the community food-locker plants has played a vital part in the production, processing, and storage of food during this war.

Hundreds of millions of pounds of food have been saved which otherwise might not have been produced or processed. Thousands of families have produced pork or other meats almost in their back yards, it might be said, who would not have done so unless locker space were available for the storage of such meat.

In the article published in the Sioux Falls Daily Argus-Leader, it is stated that the OPA is making a great point of the fact that in this locker plant, which I presume has 400 to 600 lockers, there were found 58 lockers which contained an average of 155 pounds of meat. That, in my opinion, does not constitute hoarding. It means that the renter of a locker raised a hog and killed it and put it in the locker. If the OPA can tell us how to kill 50 pounds of a hog at a time or 20 pounds of a hog at a time without injuring the rest of the hog I should like to have the OPA tell us how to do it. One hundred and fifty-five pounds was evidently the average weight of the hog when dressed.

It is true that the quick-freezing process bids fair to revolutionize not only diets, but processing and merchandising methods. It is equally true that when expanded to its logical proportions the quick-freezing industry will greatly reduce costs of living and will undoubtedly force many large food processors, including meat packers, to change their ways of doing business.

We can ill afford, however, to permit either private or public agencies to handicap a trend toward greater production and lower cost of any food product.

I feel sure that neither the OPA nor any other Government agency will permit overzealous or misguided regional officials to pursue a course not beneficial to our national welfare.

MARITIME DAY

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, tomorrow, the 22d of May, was designated by our late honored and beloved President as Maritime Day. By way of designating it he issued a proclamation on April 5. Inasmuch as it is not contemplated that there will be a session tomorrow, I believe the Senate will consider it appropriate that those who are minded to make remarks may today make them on the subject of this great arm of our Government in peace and in war.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the proclamation may be printed at this point in the RECORD in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the proclamation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY, 1945—BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a notable contribution was made in the history of ocean transportation when the steamship the *Savannah* set sail from the United States on May 22, 1819, and made the first successful voyage across the Atlantic Ocean under steam propulsion; and

Whereas in commemoration of this achievement the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 73), designated May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that day; and

Whereas many thousands of patriotic men and women are toiling through the long hours of the day and night in the construction of the great fleets of vessels that carry the goods of victory to the distant battle fronts of the United Nations; and

Whereas our ships, sailing every ocean, have been manned by courageous officers and seamen, all of whom have left the security of their firesides and many of whom have given their lives for the land of their allegiance; and

Whereas the American people are looking forward to the days of lasting peace when the merchant fleets of the Nation, wisely used and vigilantly maintained, shall sail the seas freed from the perils of war: Now therefore I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1945, as National Maritime Day by displaying the flag at their homes or other suitable places, and I direct that the flag be displayed on all Government buildings on that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of April in the year of our Lord 1945, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
By the President:

E. R. STETTINIUS,
Secretary of State.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I think this country from its earliest days has

had a considerable appreciation of the meaning and value in peace and in war of its merchant seamen and its merchant ships. I believe I can say with perfect conservatism that recent experiences, the experiences of these three and a half years of war, have placed that whole subject beyond controversy. Everyone in America knows the value of the merchant fleet. I think practically all in America know of the admirable and heroic services rendered by the merchant seamen and their captains. It is probable, Mr. President, that very few of us realize to what extent this country has developed within itself and in the estimation of all nations—probably in the estimation of all historians that are to come—a sense of its inherent might. On the fields of battle, on the high seas, and in the air, the sons of our country—your blood and mine—have given not only to us, but to all the ages, immortal testimony of their valor, their patriotism, and their fighting capacity.

Here at home we have shown to ourselves and to all men, not only in this generation, but in the generations to come, a capacity for war and its sacrifices, for the outpouring of energy and the concentration of effort required by modern war, which leaves nothing whatever to be desired in comparison with the achievements of other nations, in the present or in times past, and which gives to every one of us a sense of confidence as well as of pride in the capacity of the country under whose flag we live.

In all these activities, and in all these revelations to ourselves of the might of our country and our people, the achievements of the merchant marine deserve to be compared honorably and favorably with all other achievements around the broad earth, throughout the whole war-stirred globe.

We began this war with a very modest merchant marine—only 11,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping. We ranked second to Great Britain, but a very poor second. She was able to muster in her merchant marine between 27,000,000 and 37,000,000 deadweight tons, and we only 11,000,000. But now that the European phase of the war is finished—I hope for good—we stand here knowing that, whereas Great Britain was the mistress of the seas in merchant ships as well as in Navy ships, at this hour the merchant marine of the United States represents two-thirds of the merchant marine of the whole world, friendly and unfriendly. To put it in the plainest language, the United States of America now owns, and our flag flies over, two-thirds of all the merchant ships that ply the seven seas.

Sometimes we are disposed to take things for granted. We have done it, and there it is. But look back behind it and compare it with any other achievement in human history. In 3½ years we have built, and we now have, a merchant fleet nearly 50 percent greater than the merchant fleet of Great Britain, who was mistress of the seas in December 1941. That is an achievement in building; and I intend to say something about it at this point, because something deserves to be said.

When the President of the United States called upon the War Shipping Administration and the Maritime Commission to build 16,000,000 dead-weight tons of ships in a year, some were inclined to scoff. Many were inclined to talk about the inherent and incurable optimism of the President; and very many were inclined to doubt. But when the 12 months had ended, we had produced 19,000,000 dead-weight tons of shipping, and the ships were carrying food and munitions of war on all the seas, not only for our own soldiers but for the soldiers of other nations. Great convoys moved across the North Atlantic to Murmansk. Other great convoys moved around the Cape of Good Hope to the Persian Gulf, still others to the Philippines, and still others to Australia. We supplied our allies with what was necessary; and when the time came to supply our own soldiers, to the number of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 men in Europe, and great numbers in the Orient, in India, in Australia, and in the islands of Oceania, we produced the ships, filled them with goods, and delivered the goods. In consequence the whole world bears witness that the American soldier was and is the best-equipped, the best-supplied, and the best-fed soldier who ever fought in any war in any age.

Mr. President, that strikes me as an achievement. I know it is beyond compare with anything in past history. When we compare it with our own history in the World War, it far surpasses anything that was done 25 years ago in that conflict. Compare it with the achievements of other nations. When before was there a peaceful and unprepared nation, such as ours was, which could in the space of 3 years fill the oceans with cargoes borne in the holds of the mightiest merchant fleet the ages have ever seen? We produced 4,000 of those ships, and we have them now; we have that number net today. They were able to carry, in 1 year, more than 77,000,000 tons of food, clothing, and munitions.

However, we are not to be boastful.

For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord.

When we survey the achievements of our people—not of ourselves—and the achievements, under our flag, of our fighting men—sailors, workers, operators, captains, and the members of the common lot—we may not boast, but we may say in all confidence to ourselves that here are achievements unsurpassed in all the history of mankind, unequalled and unmatched in all the stories of armed conflict.

Sometimes, Mr. President, I am inclined to yield to my early impression, namely, to think of the great wars as the wars of antiquity, to give them a great place in my thoughts and in their influence upon my life, and sometimes I have been inclined to think that all the great men lived in the days of the Persians, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. But, Mr. President, I begin to suspect that you and I live in the great age of the world's achievements, and that, after all, there never was such a conflict as the one in which we have been and are yet engaged, and I know that in all the story of men there has

been nothing to compare with what your country and mine has done in the short space of 3½ years. I suspect, with the poet Schiller, that "Greater men than ever lived before now walk the earth," and that you and I have the honor to be their companions and their fellow workers.

I should like to give praise to our late President in this connection. We were not altogether unprepared in the matter of shipping. It is true that our merchant marine had been languishing for years; our merchant shipping trade had not flourished; but it must be said that under his leadership and by reason of an act—the act of 1936—which he urged the Congress to pass, we were enabled to get things on foot, and by 1939 we had made a beginning, by way of the production of approximately 100 first-class freighters, known as the C-1, C-2, and C-3 ships—modern ships, far superior to any ships previously produced, all of them 10,000 tons or more, and all of them faster than any ships we had had before. We also had built the *America*, the finest first-class passenger ship in the whole history of our country. We had organized the Maritime Commission. We had gotten the shipyards in order; and, strange to say, the Congress had not only provided for the money but it had given a general authorization, as if it knew that unlimited funds would be required.

So, Mr. President, when the hour came when we were in the war, we had 100 ships more than we previously had had; we were prepared to that extent. They were excellent ships, and fast; but we were also ready to go into the most amazing production in all the history of nations—to such an extent that, as I have said before, the dead-weight tonnage built from January 1, 1942, to May 1, 1945, was 47,554,000. The number of ships built during the same period was 4,903; and of those, 2,661 were Liberty ships and 362 were Victory ships. I think we built, in addition, approximately 360 of the C-class ships—the highest type of freighters.

So our late President did foresee somewhat of the need; and it must be said that in the matter of merchantmen he had taken steps and he had framed measures which prepared us to go forward at an infinitely superior rate, as compared to what we could have done otherwise.

Another matter that amazes me is that in the First World War it took us approximately 9 months to build a 10,000-ton ship, whereas it is a fact that in this war we built one Liberty ship in 7 days. That is almost inconceivable, when we consider the size of such ships. A Liberty ship will carry as cargo the equivalent of what can be carried by three freight trains of 75 cars each. One of those immense vessels was built in 7 days, and there are abundant instances of the building of such ships in less than 35 days. If we consider the statistics involved, we may say that we were turning them out at the rate of from three to five a day, having erected 60 great ship-construction yards, and having organized them on the mass-production basis.

Mr. President, the Senate will not be greatly interested in the statistics involved. What I wish to say now is that those ships have been well conducted, from the captains on the upper decks to the seamen down in the holds and the engineers. We have brought forth 200,000 seamen on a volunteer basis in our country. They have manned the ships. If there is virtue and glory in the achievement of supplying our men and the men of other nations as we have supplied them, in a very great measure the virtue and the glory belong, not merely to those who built the ships nor yet to those who captained the ships but to the seamen who manned the ships and who faced the perils of the sea. The ordinary perils are bad enough, but they faced with high courage the perils of the seven seas in a period of global war, in passing through mine fields, under enemy bombers, before the guns of Nazi battleships and destroyers, under the constant threat of attack of 500 or 600 or 700 or 800 undersea boats, and delivered the cargoes which provided our men and the men of Russia and the men of England and some of the men of China with the weapons of their warfare, and provided them with the essentials of the victory which has been won in Germany, and are providing them with the essentials of the victory yet to be won in the Orient.

I think we may say great things of those men. They proved equal to their task. They proved themselves genuine patriots. They did all that was necessary in order to make this vast enterprise and undertaking the great success which it has been. All honor to them. I wish to make one remark which I hope will be long remembered. Those men went through a long period of war. They undertook a great task, and they brought forth a great achievement without any labor trouble, without any strikes.

Without reflecting on those who felt that they had a right to strike, and without intending to be invidious in the slightest degree, I am proud of, I am pleased with, and I am grateful—I always shall be—to the 200,000 seamen of America who manned our ships, did the work, never flinched, never failed, and never faltered.

I may say, Mr. President, that in 1938, by reason of the death of former Senator Copeland, I became chairman of a special committee of the Senate to investigate conditions in the maritime industry. At that time there were serious difficulties and conflicts within the industry. It was beset with no end of every kind of friction. There was some possibility of a real disturbance and break-down taking place. Let me say that in all our progress we have not progressed more in any respect than we have in the case of the maritime industry. There was trouble back in those days, and there was reason for it. I am not trying to assess the blame. But during the past 3½ years of war all that trouble seems to have been eliminated. I know of no quarrel between the Government and the seamen, no quarrel between the operators and the seamen, no quarrel between the War Shipping Administration and the seamen, and no quarrel between the Maritime Administration and the seamen. They

have all been working together in a great achievement. Pay tribute where you may, Mr. President, but do not fail to pay it to the humble men who have done the work, stood by their guns and their tasks, and who saw their country's ships and their ships' flags through to their goals.

So far during the war we have lost in dead and missing 6,000 of our seamen. I believe that we may say of each one of them that he rendered a patriotic service, that he died a heroic and patriotic death.

I like to dwell in times like the present on what Pericles said thousands of years ago in his great funeral oration for the Athenian dead. I do not know that these considerations are the source of any great comfort to grieving mothers and fathers, but they have a meaning in the general consolations of life. Pericles said that the dead who died in battle for their country become the possession of all the ages; that they did not die. He said in effect: "You may bury them on the battlefield, but their sepulcher is the whole earth, and the hearts and minds of men in all the generations to come. They live in a vitality far surpassing the poor vitality of flesh and blood, and they live to inspire, lead, and be an example uplifting all generations."

Pericles was right. There can be no doubt about it. Otherwise there could be no justification for the sacrifices which men have endured.

Mr. President, when we consider the seamen who went down to the sea in ships, never to return, I think we may share in some degree the honor about which Pericles spoke. The bones of those men may be bleached on the ocean floor, but their sepulcher is the hearts and minds of the men and women whom they served. Their names will be an inspiration to seamen in this age, and in all ages to come. Their example will serve as witness, not merely to their deeds, but as an inspiration of faith to all men who find themselves placed where they must endure and carry on in order that others may have a better life.

Mr. President, I have not filed the report which I was in duty bound to file with the Senate. I may say that I have written it and that I have it. There has been no time during the past 4 years when I could not have filed it. However, I have seen no reason to file a report on this subject while things were progressing so well. I shall file it in due time. All that we have said in the report and all that I have thought of saying will be revised in the light of what we now know of the seamen and their officers. I hope to file it at a more appropriate time. But I should like to say that we have greatly improved the conditions under which seamen perform their duties. We owe that to the fine work of the Maritime Commission. The seamen now have better places in which to sleep. They have more time for leisure and more proper uses of their leisure. I think the Senate would be pleased to know that I took great pains to look into the bills of fare provided for breakfast, dinner, and lunch to the seamen, and I may say that they now have better food to eat and are given

better treatment than they formerly received. I think that is an achievement to be considered along with the building of the ships. It is in part a source of the good feeling which now exists between the seamen, the operators, and their Government.

I will take my seat, Mr. President, with one further word. I do not feel that I can afford to mention names here. I am afraid if I mentioned one that I would do injustice to others. Yet I do not think I could complete my remarks without a candid word.

I do believe we owe a great deal to the leadership of the Maritime Commission as a whole; I do believe that we owe a great deal to the tremendous energy and fine intelligence and patriotic spirit of our shipping administrator, Admiral Land, who is also chairman of the Maritime Commission; I do think that we could pay tribute to Edward Macauley, the designer and leader in the building branch; I do think we could say a good deal in favor by way of gratitude to Lew Douglass as assistant to Admiral Land; but having just mentioned those names by way of honor, I would much rather say that the whole thing is entirely creditable to every man and woman connected with it here in Washington, at sea, on the docks, and in the far ends of the earth. So I celebrate Maritime Day today with a glad, a proud, and a grateful heart.

I do not know what we are going to do with such a wealth of ships, indeed, such an embarrassment of riches. Careful men estimate that the shipping of this country will require 15,000,000, 16,000,000, or 17,000,000 tons of ships, and here we are with nearly 50,000,000 tons. Well, we have the ship surplus sales bill now pending before the Commerce Committee and a similar bill pending before the appropriate House committee. I hope the hearings will bring us light on the subject. I can indulge in one generality by way of an objective. We must pay our obligations to the other countries. We took their ships. I said here when we took the ships from Denmark that I would stand on this floor and demand that she get ton for ton and as good ships as we took at any rate; and the same thing goes for every other nation whose ships we acquired. But after we have cleared those matters, we will still have a great surplus of ships.

I hope we will build up our foreign merchant trade; I hope that we will become a great factor in the trade of all nations and in all parts of the earth. I am sure we will have an abundance of fast ships; I am sure we will have a great abundance of accomplished and skilled seamen and captains; I am sure we will have all the operators we will need, and we will have an excellent administration here. Beyond that I would be reluctant to make a statement, because I think there are many matters in controversy which are to be brought out.

But I can conclude with one statement: Due to our Maritime Commission, under the leadership of our late President, due to the Shipping Administrator and his assistants, due to the fine work of the operators, who willingly placed their

ships at the disposal of our Government, due to the shipyards and the shipbuilders, and due to the great host of seamen who have manned the ships in sunshine and in storm, who mastered the seas and faced all the perils of war; who proved themselves equal to every demand; and who have not been surpassed by the seamen of any fleet of any land or time—due to those factors the time will never come again when the Senate and the House of Representatives and the American people will not be mindful of the absolute indispensable importance of a merchant fleet to the Nation, whether in war or in peace, and all the more in peace, because there can be no assurance in a world like this that war will not come.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to comment briefly on the subject which has just been discussed by the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY]. I wish to associate myself with him at this time in celebrating Maritime Day, because in all likelihood the Senate will not be in session tomorrow, and therefore we will not be able to discuss it or comment upon it on the day set aside and authorized by the Congress and proclaimed by President Roosevelt in dedication to the "many thousands of patriotic men and women * * * toiling through the long hours of the day and night in the construction of the great fleets of vessels that carry the goods of victory to the distant battlefronts of the United Nations," to the "courageous officers and seamen, all of whom have left the security of their firesides and many of whom have given their lives for the land of their allegiance," and to the American people who "are looking forward to the days of lasting peace, when the merchant fleets of the Nation, wisely used and vigilantly maintained, shall sail the seas freed from the perils of war."

Behind the American merchant marine is a record of outstanding and glorious achievement. Ahead of it is a mammoth task, tough and full of danger.

Less than 3 years ago the survival of the United Nations hinged on the battle of the Atlantic. Nazi wolf packs were sinking Allied vessels faster than our shipyards could construct them. In the first year of war the losses in the merchant marine were proportionally higher than in any other branch of the armed forces.

But America was at work. Fortunately the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 had revived the American shipbuilding industry, giving us a head start in the construction of a merchant marine. Whereas between 1922 and 1937 we had built only 2 ocean-going freighters, in 1939 we sent 23 down the ways, the first of a new fleet of fast, modern vessels. In 1940 we added another 46, and in 1941, 50 more.

President Roosevelt asked for 8,000,000 dead-weight tons in 1942 and we surpassed that mark. In 1943 the goal was doubled, and yet we surpassed it again. We turned out more than 19,000,000 dead-weight tons in that year. In 1944 we put the emphasis on better ships, and

turned out in excess of 16,000,000 dead-weight tons.

The tide of battle in Europe was, in large measure, turned within the shipyards and factories of America. American ingenuity, American determination, and American perspiration won that battle.

We built the ships, but we needed an average of 50 skilled and brave men to man each one. We had about 60,000 active seamen when we entered this war and in the early days they carried the burden. We now have about 220,000, including 25,000 officers. About 40,000 of these men were experienced seamen who had left the industry because of the pitiful wages and miserable conditions that prevailed in the period following World War I. The other 125,000 were trained by us. We have trained thousands of boys below draft age, and they have acquitted themselves with honor and distinction. Other thousands, too old to serve in the armed forces, are doing their share in the merchant marine.

Our merchant seamen are in this war up to the hilt. A year ago last March the late Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, made the following statement:

The Navy and the merchant marine fight this war side by side. The entire structure of lend-lease was predicated upon the ability of the merchant marine to deliver supplies to our allies. The job of the Navy was to protect those sea lanes of supply. In the opening months of this war the merchant marine suffered more casualties than the Marine Corps. Nevertheless, these men showed the stalwart determination that will win this conflict, and got the materials and tools of war to England, Russia, and our other allies. Today our mighty Navy has tremendously reduced the dangers they must face, but danger sails ever with them. When peace finally comes, the merchant marine will be strong in skilled, experienced seamen. Their ships will fly the American flag in the lanes of trade, as today these gallant seamen serve that flag in war.

In the first 10 weeks of the Leyte campaign, teamwork between Navy gun crews and merchant seamen brought down 107 Japanese planes. Here is what a Navy commander of an armed guard aboard a Liberty ship, the only one of four to survive a recent Jap attack, had to say:

If it hadn't been for the unceasing alertness of my men and wonderful cooperation from the merchant crew we could never have made it. We fired an awful lot of ammunition, about 10 tons, all of which the merchant seamen passed to us.

Many merchant seamen have been awarded the Purple Heart by the United States Army for wounds received in enemy action. Although the first Mariner's Medal, the merchant marine equivalent to the Purple Heart, was awarded 1 year ago today, more than 3,400 men have earned this award. More than 80,000 seamen wear the War Shipping Administration's combat bar.

Slightly more than 100 seamen have been singled out for the award of the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal. There is certainly no example of greater heroism or of more selfless devotion to duty than Oscar Chappell, able seaman, awarded the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal posthumously.

Chappell served aboard a tanker. His vessel was struck by three torpedoes in 1 minute. Within seconds the ship and the sea around her were engulfed in flames. Chappell was at the helm. Although injured in the various explosions which shook the vessel and surrounded by flames, he stuck to his post.

Chappell sighted seven of his shipmates trapped by flames moving rapidly across the deck and by a sea ablaze. Oscar Chappell put the wheel hard right, holding the ship into the wind. He had cleared a path in the burning seas for his seven shipmates by turning the flames on himself.

General Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, salutes the men of the merchant marine as follows:

The men and ships of the merchant marine have participated in every landing operation by the United States Marine Corps from Guadalcanal to Iwo Jima—and we know they will be at hand with supplies and equipment when American amphibious forces hit the beaches of Japan itself.

With victory in Europe, all segments of the maritime industry turned their energies to the Pacific war. Our operators who have husbanded a fleet five times larger than 5 years ago stand ready to service this fleet and speed its work. Our longshoremen, lacking gear and called upon to train new men, have nevertheless loaded our vessels in record time, and are prepared for the shift. Our maritime unions which have manned the ships without delay recruited and trained thousands of seamen, and attended to their needs, have pledged redoubled efforts.

At the beginning of the year, approximately 25 percent of all the industrial production of the United States was going to the Pacific theater. Now that percentage will be stepped up. It is 3,000 miles from New York to Europe. From San Francisco to Manila is 6,750 miles. From New York to Manila it is twice that distance, and many a ship will leave New York for the Pacific via the canal because railroad and West coast port facilities cannot adequately meet the demand.

Furthermore, there is the task of redeployment, a simple word but one connoting a tremendous task. We have to move enough men and women to populate 10 cities the size of Denver or Atlanta out of Europe 14,000 miles via the Panama Canal or 17,500 miles via the Suez to the Asiatic theater. And each man means tons of equipment. For the quarter of a million men who hit the various Philippine beaches it took more than a million and a half tons of supplies initially and a third of a million tons more were needed for maintenance in the first 30 days. One of our Liberty ships will carry just 10,000 tons and it takes months to make the round trip.

Will our merchant marine meet the test? Admiral King says:

The armed forces, with the help of the merchant marine, have pushed the fighting 5,000 miles west. Together, they'll go the rest of the way.

While total victory is still a long way off it is necessary to begin now to plan for the peace toward which we are looking. The transition to peacetime opera-

tions in the maritime industry will be difficult. We must make adequate preparation to guarantee that our merchant marine remains strong.

Nearly a half century ago, Admiral Mahan told the world that sea power was the sum of naval vessels, merchant vessels, and bases. We have learned that lesson the hard way in this war. Commensurate with our great responsibilities in maintenance of the peace we must have far-flung naval bases and a strong merchant marine. If we take the proper steps toward restoration of the world's commerce on expanded levels our merchant fleet can serve the peaceful commerce of the world while remaining in constant preparedness as an auxiliary to the armed forces.

Mr. President, Congress must adopt an all-inclusive program for the ultimate conversion of our fleet to peacetime use. We must act promptly on a ship disposal policy, bringing stability to the industry, and establishing the facts by which our shipping industry can plan its future operations.

We must formulate an international policy in regard to shipping that will be fair to both ourselves and our allies. We must proceed with dispatch to bring the various international conventions in the field of safety at sea and maritime labor standards up to date.

We must take steps to assure that we have proficient seamen to man our ships. The first step in this regard must be the enactment of a measure to meet the wartime problems of our gallant seafarers. Last year, Admiral Land, War Shipping Administrator, proposed legislation providing benefits for war service seamen, eligibility to be based solely on war performance.

Outlining a minimum program the Admiral said that it must—

protect the health, aid in the employment, provide educational and minimum business opportunities, and alleviate insofar as possible the contingencies of death and disability resulting from war service in the merchant marine.

This program has since been incorporated in a measure generally known as the seamen's bill of rights which is currently pending in the House. A similar measure will shortly be before this body. It has the support of more than a dozen governors, of hundreds of mayors, and other State and local officials. The State Legislatures of California and of Washington have memorialized Congress to pass this bill. The States of Maryland and Connecticut have written into their laws similar benefits for maritime veterans and for veterans of the armed forces.

I am sure the Senate will give prompt action to this problem when the bill is brought before it.

Today our merchant marine is manned by resolute seamen. If we allow the conditions of employment to slip back to pitiful levels, as we did following the last war, we shall perforce make the ships a haven for the shiftless and irresponsible. We cannot build a powerful merchant marine on low wages, poor food, dirty fo'c'sles and archaic employment practices.

For the first time in the history of the American merchant marine, the earnings of American seamen have, during the course of the war, approached the standards of American industrial workers. This has enabled our seamen to marry and have homes. Today the majority of our seamen have dependents. They must be assured continued adequate compensation for their difficult and hazardous work.

Nearly a decade ago the Maritime Commission suggested that replacement of the centuries-old system of ship's articles with a continuous wage plan was long overdue. Ship's articles and other archaic employment practices must go. We must bring our maritime laws and maritime employment practices up to the twentieth century.

The training program which has served us so well in war must be continued and improved. During the war thousands of capable officers have come up from the ratings. There must be continued opportunity for advancement in our merchant marine.

Although the need has been recognized for many years, seamen to this day are not protected against the uncertainties of their industry. We must soon establish a permanent system of unemployment insurance for seamen. Most certainly if Congress acts first upon emergency legislation to reinforce our present unemployment-compensation system for the transitional postwar years, coverage should be extended, at least temporarily, to our merchant seamen.

Last December the American Merchant Marine Institute and the National Maritime Union joined in the following statement:

In the maritime industry management and labor have shown their capabilities under the stress of wartime conditions. The goods have been delivered on time to all fronts throughout the world.

Important factors in this successful operation has been adherence to the agreement by the management and the union; the efficiency, sobriety, and strict obedience to orders by the ship's personnel, plus operator and union cooperation ashore and aboard ship. Continuance of this policy will not only assure prompt delivery of the goods in the trying months ahead, but will contribute to the maintenance of a large and efficient American merchant marine in the postwar period.

Mr. President, we have the ships, we have the men, and we have the teamwork to keep the American merchant marine strong. This combination will carry us to victory in the Pacific. "Wisely used and vigilantly maintained," our merchant fleet will contribute to the peace and well-being of the world.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I do not wish to say a word which might in any way mar the splendid tributes which have been paid our merchant marine and its personnel by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. While I am loath at this time to add anything to what has been said, I think it is my duty to call the attention of the Senate to one or two facts which in the course of time are easily forgotten, facts in connection with the bringing into existence of our modern merchant marine.

First of all, tribute should be paid to the late Senator Copeland, of New York, for the valiant fight he waged. It may be said that he actually died for the Merchant Marine Act, because it was the labor which he performed in bringing that act to fulfillment that weakened him to such an extent that he was unable to recover from the illness which overtook him. It will be remembered that there was great controversy in regard to that act, especially in relation to the title dealing with labor. I wish to add my word to the tribute which has been paid by the Senator from North Carolina to the labor elements in the merchant marine. Furthermore, by way of pointing out an optimistic outlook when we are sometimes pessimistic, let me say that the Committee on Commerce handed over the labor section in that bill to the Committee on Education and Labor, and that committee drafted a satisfactory labor section, which in reality has been the foundation stone upon which our modern merchant marine has been built.

I also believe that tribute should be paid to the representatives and leaders of the merchant marine unions, because they fought valiantly for the no-strike, no-lockout resolution which I presented to the Industrial Labor Conference in December 1941, and which became the guide and the foundation stone on which that conference was able to accomplish its purposes.

Mr. President, there is another reason why I think I should rise at this time and call attention to one or two facts in regard to the merchant marine. Our energies and thoughts are definitely upon the Pacific. I do not wish to cite exact history or exact numbers of ships, but in order that our enemy in the Pacific may see what is ultimately his doom unless he recognizes what is coming, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the almighty power behind the irresistible merchant marine which we have developed.

In round numbers, when our first invasion in northern Africa took place, we had approximately 600 ships to support that effort. When we moved into Italy we had approximately 800 ships to support that attack. When we moved on to the beaches in Normandy we had approximately 1,000 ships to support that undertaking. When we moved into Iwo Jima there were more than 1,000 ships to support that offensive; and when our army moved into Okinawa, there were approximately 1,400 ships to support that action. Under those circumstances, if I were the enemy, I should be thoughtful concerning this power. With the progressively growing energy which we have been able to display in one offensive after another, does not the next offensive surely spell doom to our enemy?

I trust that the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina and those of the Senator from Kentucky, together with my own remarks in regard to our growing power upon the sea, may become a part of the psychological warfare program of the OWI, and that the fact of this growing might may be brought home to our enemies in the Pacific, so that they may see that it is time for them to reconsider, to begin to understand the inevit-

able outcome of that which they so foolishly started, and to realize that unless they experience a change of idea and method, they are facing certain doom.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I have heard voices raised from North Carolina, Kentucky, and Utah in praise of our merchant marine. I wish to add a voice from Ohio at this time in recognition of that merchant marine, its history, the part it has played and the opportunity that is ahead of it. Our merchant marine is a national institution, one in which the entire Nation is interested. It is of interest to every portion of the United States.

Only yesterday there was celebrated in America what is known as I Am an American Day. This was at the request of the Congress, which has asked that the third Sunday in May of each year be so observed, and it was in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States. So yesterday throughout the country we were paying honor to our new citizens, those who had become citizens during the past year by naturalization or by reaching the age of 21, thus enabling them to vote.

At the same time, we were bringing before these new citizens a picture of America at home, a picture of America doing business with the world, and a picture of America's responsibility in the world of tomorrow. So I believe it likewise is fitting that all over the Nation we recognize tomorrow as Merchant Marine Day. Inasmuch as there will be no session of the Senate tomorrow, we may well pause to pay tribute today to those in the merchant marine who have been helping us to win this war and who will be the mainstay of the merchant marine after the war. The ships of our merchant marine certainly have been a major factor in helping to win the war. We pay tribute to those who designed the ships, those who built them, and those who manned them. They include not only combat ships, but auxiliary ships, and all types of cargo ships upon which members of the merchant marine have served.

It is recognized that those who serve in the merchant marine do not serve as members of our armed forces, but they take great risks. As has been pointed out, 6,000 of those men already have lost their lives in the service of our Nation in this war.

We have now reached the point in this war where the service of the merchant marine probably is more essential than it has been at any other period in the course of the war. From now on we deal entirely with an enemy across the Pacific. We must have the Navy; but the Navy is impotent without auxiliary ships; and in the auxiliary service I am including the merchant marine. So as we proceed from this point on, we give notice to the world, and particularly to Japan, of the determination of America, through its Navy and through its merchant marine, to use its full force in winning the war.

But we also appropriately look beyond the war as we consider this subject. Before the war our merchant marine had shrunk to a small estate; and yet today

we have the largest navy and the largest merchant marine in the world. As has been well said, when the war comes to an end we shall have the ships, the men, and the training schools, and we shall have free seamen. We shall have the shipbuilding industry and its related industries. If we lose our merchant marine, or if it returns to its prewar status, it will be a blow to our shipbuilding industry and related industries, to the training schools, and to the many officers and men who are anxious to sail the ships as their permanent employment.

In facing international competition in the merchant marine field we always have a problem, because of the high standard of wages which we pay, and the comparatively high standard of conditions under which our men work. I believe that now is the time to make up our minds to maintain our position in this field, and also to maintain the high standards under which we operate. Congress has participated in setting those standards. The McGuire Act of 1895, the White Act of 1898, the La Follette Act of 1915, the Jones Act of 1920, and undoubtedly other acts have brought about the present status of our merchant seamen, and put them on a plane where they are free men. We may well be proud of that status.

In March, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a reference to Andrew Furuseth, who was a leader in much of the work for our merchant-marine sailors and for this legislation. I quote one paragraph from that article:

The principal accomplishment of Mr. Furuseth can be said to be that in an entirely unselfish manner he has, almost single handed, been responsible for changing the legal status of seamen in the United States from that of a comparative serf or peon to that of a free-born American citizen. This reform he has accomplished in a lawful manner. He has addressed himself to the agencies of law and order that are in existence in the United States. He has convinced Members of the House and Senate of the justice of the seamen's cause and, accordingly, the statutes of the United States have been amended so as to provide for the freedom which the seaman of today has.

We, as a Nation, should not permit ourselves to be driven from the seas, merely, for the reason that we have recognized the rights of our seamen to serve as freemen on the seas.

After the war we shall have a great Navy. A great Navy cannot exist without a great auxiliary; and in order to have a great auxiliary available in time of emergency, there must be a great merchant marine in existence, ready for that time.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BURTON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator believe that our merchant marine is used as an auxiliary of the Navy, especially?

It is my understanding that approximately 80 or 90 percent of the merchant marine is used by the Army. I have often wondered why in discussing the merchant marine so much emphasis has been placed upon the Navy, and why the merchant marine is largely composed of

naval men, when it is used by the Army, rather than by the Navy, in times of war. I have forgotten for the moment the figure for the percentage, which was furnished to me by the War Department at my request; but I am sure the merchant marine is chiefly used by the Army.

In considering the merchant marine, I think we should consider the part it plays in our Army operations; because the Navy, as I understand, has auxiliaries of its own.

I am sure the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] can put both of us aright on that matter, but I am sure the Army uses most of the merchant marine in times of war.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I shall be happy to have the Senator from Vermont place in the RECORD the figures which will bring out the fact that, of course, the merchant marine does serve the entire Nation, both the Army and the Navy. Peacetime-cargo ships of the merchant marine in time of war carries into strictly naval ships which serve as auxiliaries to the Navy, but the merchant marine in time of war carries cargo for everyone—and the Army is its No. 1 customer.

Mr. AIKEN. I shall be glad to send to my office for the letter, and have it inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be printed at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. AIKEN subsequently said: Mr. President, a short time ago while the junior Senator from Ohio was speaking I raised a question as to the percentage of our merchant marine which was being used by the Army during this war. I have since obtained a copy of the letter which I received from the War Department under date of March 7, 1945, which indicates that 59 percent of the ships under the War Shipping Administration is being used by the Army. The other 41 percent I understand is used largely by lend-lease for the transportation of strategic materials necessary to the prosecution of the war. I believe a very small percentage of the ships is used by the Navy.

I have brought this matter up at this time because there has already been introduced a bill, which will later come before the Senate, looking to the disposal of surplus shipping after the war. As I recall, one provision of the bill is that the Navy shall be consulted before any ships are disposed of. No mention is made of consulting the Army. Inasmuch as the Navy uses only a very small percentage of the merchant marine in time of war, and the Army uses most of it, I hope the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, whom I see present, will make sure that proper recognition is given to the needs of the Army in the disposal of these ships. I do not recall the percentage used by the Navy, but it seems to me it is less than 5 percent, compared with 59 percent used by the Army.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the War Department be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 7, 1945.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: Mr. Stimson has asked me to reply to your letter of February 24 requesting information concerning the percentage of WSA controlled merchant vessels employed by the Army during the past 5 or 6 months.

I find that during the period in question this percentage figure has varied only slightly between upper and lower limits of 60 and 53. The average, according to War Shipping Administration records, is 59 percent.

I hope this will adequately serve your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. MARTYN,
Administrative Assistant.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, it is highly appropriate to have this letter printed in the RECORD. Of course, the merchant marine does serve the Army and the Navy, but its ships are commanded by men of the sea, and many of them are officers in the Navy, as well as in the merchant marine.

In looking forward to the time, following the war, when it will become necessary to stabilize our operations and to reduce our combat Navy, it has been estimated as an approximation that at that time we may reduce our operative Navy by some 50 percent, primarily among the smaller and auxiliary ships, and in a lesser degree among the combat ships. However, even if our Navy is reduced to that extent, we shall have a far larger Navy and a far larger merchant marine and auxiliary force than we have ever had before in all our history.

It is clear that we cannot take a primary part in maintaining the peace and security of the world in proportion to the quota of the armed forces of the world which undoubtedly will be assigned to us through the United Nations unless we do maintain such a Navy and an adequate supporting force to go with it. We look forward to a larger Navy and a larger auxiliary force, after the war, than we had before the war. It will serve as a peace-keeping and peace-enforcing agency in accordance with our obligation as one of the United Nations.

Furthermore, as a primary factor in connection with maintaining our part of the commerce of the world, it is obvious that if we are to maintain prosperity in our country we must maintain a large merchant marine under the American flag. There is no more important link in the commerce of the world than the ships which sail the seas. We realize the risk we would be running if a large portion of that link were not in our hands, but were entirely in the hands of other nations. We realized that risk and we felt the consequences resulting from it when we started to fight this war in Europe and in the Pacific. We realized that our interests are global interests but that we did not have a global fleet.

If we can carry in our merchant marine a far larger proportion of the world's cargoes than we have in the past—not primarily for purposes of war, but for the purpose of maintaining peace and doing

the commerce of the world—we shall be able to maintain a full opportunity, for those who wish to do so, to sail our ships or to use our ships to send goods to or from the United States.

It has been suggested that perhaps because of the advent of aviation, less emphasis might be placed on the merchant marine. It is purely a coincidence that yesterday was the anniversary—I believe the eighteenth—of the day when Charles Lindbergh flew the *Spirit of St. Louis* across the ocean on the first flight made by one man alone in an airplane across the ocean. Today transoceanic flying is routine. But it is likewise clear to those who have studied the matter that the airplane has not displaced the use of ships on the surface of the sea. Much freight will be carried in the air, but much bulky and heavy freight will also be carried on the surface of the seas. Increased trade will mean increased transportation both by air and by sea. So the maintenance of our merchant marine will be a great factor in our future activity and welfare. If we measure up to our opportunities we shall maintain a larger ship-cargo force, as well as a larger air-cargo force, than we have had at any time in our history.

I must mention also the shipping on the Great Lakes, because one-fourth of our tonnage is carried on those Lakes, as compared with our shipping from all our coasts. We have merchant-marine shipping on our lakes, in the coastwise trade, and across the seas. It is important, Mr. President, to give encouragement to those who are building ships, manning ships, and are engaged in international trade, if the Congress of the United States is interested in maintaining a merchant marine which will meet our needs both in time of war and as a great instrumentality of peace and commerce.

As we turn toward the greater mechanization of ships which will occur in the years which lie ahead, we realize that our merchant marine will offer not only an opportunity for those who build and sail ships, but which will call for the mechanics and engineers to operate and care for the engines and electrical machinery in the ships. The modern ship is a machine shop and electrical plant that calls for the same skills that have been the secret of America's successful international competition on land.

As we look back at our history I cannot help but think, as I see before me the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], of the great history our country has had in connection with its merchant shipping. I hope the Senator from Maine will add today some remarks which will remind us of the great history of our American clipper ships, as well as the great problems which lie ahead for our country in connection with commerce on the seas.

Mr. WHITE obtained the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maine yield to me for a few minutes? I should like to make a brief observation at this time.

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I thank the Senator from Maine for his courtesy.

Mr. President, I have been greatly impressed by the statements made by Senators on the floor of the Senate regarding the magnificent production of the American people during these critical and tragic years. It must be remembered by the American people that all these things were done by the voluntary methods of free men and women in this great country. When the history of this war is written, it will show what freemen can do without compulsion, as compared to what has been done by men who were slaves, men who were not free, men who were driven.

The magnificent accomplishments of free men and women in this war delight those of us who insisted in other days that the rules not be changed, that America be permitted to remain a free country where free people, working voluntarily, could make this magnificent contribution to the peace of the world.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as one representing the State of Maine, I cannot remain silent on a day commemorating the American merchant marine. Today we have a great merchant marine. It is serving the Nation in manifold ways, and it is making great contribution to its welfare.

I sometimes feel that one cannot contemplate the problems of today or see clearly those which lie ahead unless he has some knowledge of the history of his country in connection with the subject matter about which he is thinking. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] has suggested that I say something about the history our merchant marine; and I am glad to turn from what I was about to say, in order to respond to his suggestion that I speak a few words about the history of the American merchant marine.

Mr. President, long years ago Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the great navigators of England, who made his contribution to the downfall of Spain upon the seas and to the beginnings of the great British Empire which we know of today, said in substance that the nation which controls the seas, controls the trade of the world and so, the wealth of the world.

Whether Raleigh was fully justified in that observation I do not pretend to say; but I think as one turns the pages of history he finds so many instances in which sea power has meant national greatness and international domination, that one is justified in substantially accepting Raleigh's observation. In any event, I think we may accept it as true that the nation which has a merchant marine is in turn assured of substantial commercial and industrial independence and national security.

Mr. President, in the earlier life of this Republic our forefathers fully understood the value of a merchant marine to the farmer, the factory, the forest, and the entire life of our country. In those early days they gave great thought and constant care to the nurturing of our merchant marine which today we honor. I recall that on the very first Fourth of July day under the new Constitution Washington signed an act in behalf of the American ship, and that of the first 11 acts passed by the Congress, 5 related to our ships and the trade carried on by them.

I believe we know, too, Mr. President, that it was the merchant vessel of 1812, converted to the purposes of war, which won the war of 1812 on the part of our struggling young country.

Mr. President, the clipper ship carried the American flag to every sea and to every major port of the world. Here in America we were great upon the sea up to the time of the beginning of the Civil War. That war was a tragic event for the shipping of our country. During that war hundreds of thousands of tons of American ships of both the North and the South were destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of additional tons of shipping were converted from peacetime purposes to purposes of war and an even greater tonnage was sold to foreign-flag nations.

By the end of the war our merchant marine was in the saddest condition that it had ever been in during almost a century of time. At the beginning of the Civil War we carried in American flag ships overseas 66 percent of everything which America sold abroad, and of that which was brought from the foreign markets to the ports of our country. In 1792 the American ship carried to and brought to us from the markets of the world 92 percent of all American products sold abroad, and of American purchases in foreign markets.

Following the Civil War the thoughts of America were turned from the sea. Our people thought in terms of the development of the great West. The thoughts of the youth of our country turned to the West, and there was developed that great area which lies between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains and, indeed, to the Pacific coast itself.

When the First World War started we carried not 92 percent of our exports and imports; but we carried in the American ship less than 10 percent of the goods which America wished to sell, and the goods which America desired to buy. Practically all such commodities, if they moved at all, moved in foreign flag ships. To an alarming degree we are bound by the shackles of commercial slavery.

Mr. President, the First World War brought a new interest in the American ship. We had to have ships, and in order to get them we had to build them. We embarked upon a vast shipbuilding program. At that time we built approximately 2,500 ships. We produced more than 10,000,000 tons of shipping at a cost of approximately three and a half billion dollars. The United States Shipping Board, as it was then known, established 38 trade routes to the principal markets of the world over which to carry our goods. There were brought to us over those routes the products of other nations. Mr. President, that aroused a new interest in our American shipping life and in our shipping accomplishments.

When the war was over, again the thoughts of our people turned away from the sea. In 1921 we carried on the American ship approximately 51 percent of our overseas commerce. By 1927 that tonnage had dropped to approximately 32 percent. In 1926 we carried in the American ship only 19 percent of the goods of this country moving overseas. Foreign-flag vessels carried 81 percent of

our products. The situation marked, to a substantial degree, the dependence of America, in a commercial sense, upon interests which were alien and hostile to us.

Mr. President, that is not all there was to the situation. I have sketched briefly the story of the development and decline of our trade, our cargoes, and our purchases. As we lost in the percentage of our goods carried, other disasters came upon us. In 1927 American shipyards were building 3½ percent of the total of newly constructed world tonnage. By March 1928 we were building in American yards approximately only 2 percent of the total tonnage being built in all the world.

Between 1922 and 1928, a period of 6 years, 800 new foreign ships were built and put into the American trade. But during that time not a single ship for overseas trade was built upon the Atlantic coast, upon the Gulf, or upon the Pacific coast of the United States. Eight hundred foreign-built ships entered our trade, and all the shipyards of America produced not a single vessel for overseas trade of the United States.

Mr. President, we were told then that, in the light of what had been taking place, we faced a disappearance of the capacity of America to build a modern ship. Our shipyards were going into decay, our ways were disappearing. No construction whatsoever was being done for overseas service. The physical capacity here in America to build ships was disappearing. Perhaps worse than that, we were losing in this Nation of ours the technical skill required in the building of a modern ship. We were told these things over and over again. We were fast approaching the day when in all the United States there could not be summoned the technical skill to build a modern ship. I remember, as no doubt some of my colleagues remember, that when we built the old *Texas*, the first battleship of our new Navy, we did not have in America the capacity to draw the plans and the specifications for it, and so the old *Texas*, a great fighting ship, was built according to plans and specifications furnished by an Englishman. We faced in 1926 and 1927 a similar condition with respect to the merchant marine.

Then Congress passed the Merchant Marine Act of 1928. That act had its merits, and it had its defects. I am familiar, I think, with most of both of them. But, Mr. President, while the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, as a whole, remained on the statute books for 8 years, it ceased to be a vital instrument in behalf of American ships after about 2½ years. As against the 6 years when not a single American ship was built for the overseas trade, I set the fact that during that 2½ years, under that act, there were let 43 contracts calling for the building of 54 new American ships and the complete reconversion of 58 other ships. Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the act of 1928, however it may have been administered, that act represented the only legislation in three-quarters of a century that held any promise for the American-built and

American privately operated ship, save, perhaps, the Ocean Mail Act of 1891, which accomplished almost nothing, but was an effort to do something for our shipping. In the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, however, Congress did enact a piece of legislation that held a promise and that had a measure and degree of effectiveness.

That act in the process of time was superseded by the act of 1936, by which new methods of assistance were invoked, and new methods were put into effect. Between the time of the passage of that act, however, and the beginning of the war and the movement of ships built elsewhere between the ports of this country and foreign ports in the carrying of cargo there was hardly time fully to appraise the value of the 1936 act. But I still have confidence in it, and I have given it loyal support.

Then came the war, and with it there was born an effective instrument in behalf of the ships of our country. We have gone on during this period of war and built the greatest fleet the world has ever seen. No nation in all the span of time has had under its flag such a number and such a quality of ships as we have today as the result of the shipbuilding programs to which I have referred, all a result of the demands of war.

Mr. President, what are we going to do with it? I hope we will persist in our efforts in behalf of the American ship. What has been accomplished is a tribute to the genius of our management, to the skill of our workers, and the heroism and loyalty of those who go down to the sea in ships.

A grateful Nation pauses to remember these gallant merchant seamen. Two hundred thousand of them are upon the seven seas, maintaining a huge conveyor belt that feeds the production of our factories to the battlefields of the world. They are at their posts in the wheelhouses, engine rooms, and galleys of 4,000 ships working for total victory; and, when necessary, they are at their gun stations fighting for total victory.

Technically, these men are civilians; actually, they are fighters in a hazardous service. Hand in hand with Navy gun crews they have earned a reputation for marksmanship equal to their skill in seamanship. They have taken the worst the Nazis and the Japs have been able to give, and have come back for more. They will not rest until Japan shares the fate of Nazi Germany, and the seas are once more safe for peaceful commerce.

My own State of Maine has sent more than 1,600 of her sons to man our great fleet in this war, and 56, as of this time, will never return. Each State has contributed men, and each has had its share of losses. More than 5,700 seamen have been lost in the war; nearly 600 others have suffered in Nazi and Jap prison camps, and in excess of 5,000 more have been permanently disabled. It comes as a shock to realize that no comprehensive program of protection for the dependents of deceased seamen, of care and rehabilitation for the war-disabled, and of readjustment for the more fortunate has, as yet, been adopted. The Congress of the United States must take immediate steps

to mitigate, insofar as possible, the adversities of war which have been visited upon American seamen.

We have learned that our democracy must be defended 3,000 miles from Nazi Germany and 7,000 miles away from fanatical Japan. Our merchant marine is a strong arm of this defense. Without a powerful merchant fleet the striking power of our Navy and our Army would be severely limited.

I hope, Mr. President, the American people have finished the course of vacillation toward our merchant marine. America wants a merchant marine composed of the best ships that can be built. It wants a merchant marine that will constantly be abreast of the latest advances. It wants a sizable shipbuilding industry behind its merchant marine. It wants decent conditions for our seamen who cover the lanes of the seas in their ships.

Our seamen and our ships have made a great contribution to victory in Europe. Together with the armed forces they will carry the war to Japan and to a certain conclusion. The most fitting memorial to our seamen who have given their lives in this cause would be the maintenance of a strong merchant marine.

EFFECT OF OPA MEAT ORDER ON SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, due to the seriousness of the meat situation in the Nation, particularly in my State, South Carolina, I wish to bring to the attention of the United States Senate a report from Hon. J. Roy Jones, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina. This report is a result of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of South Carolina which authorized the commissioner of agriculture to make an investigation of the meat situation in South Carolina.

I wish further to make public my protest against the recent meat-control order which was issued by the OPA. This order cuts the quotas of the non-federally inspected meat packers to 50 percent on pork, and 75 percent on beef of last year's quota, the purpose, or at least the effect, being to divert the meat to the federally inspected meat-packing plants. This works a great hardship on the South due to the fact that in the South there are very few federally inspected plants. To give the Senate an illustration, let me say that in South Carolina we have only one federally inspected packer, and at the same time we produce in that State sufficient meat, pork, to feed the people of South Carolina.

This being true, it is also causing widespread operations in the black market, as well as a general break-down of the OPA.

The meat packers in my State think that the real purpose behind this order is that the larger packers wish to eliminate them as competitors by having most of the meat diverted to the federally inspected meat packers.

My State, like many other States, is an importer of meat, and it is difficult to understand why a program must be put

into effect which would force meat to be shipped out of my State and then shipped back under the guise of equalizing meat distribution.

As I said a few moments ago, we raise enough pork in South Carolina to supply the people of the State, but we do not have federally inspected packing houses in the State.

The packers of my State feel that they are about to be put out of business. They have offered a sane and workable plan to the OPA and have offered to cooperate and enforce it.

Let us see to it that proper action is taken by this Senate to solve situations such as this and at the same time to keep down inflation, the real purpose for which the OPA was created.

In order to save the time of the Senate I ask that there be printed following my remarks the report of the commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina, and I hope that the OPA will see fit to change its ruling and do justice to all the people of this Nation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF J. ROY JONES, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In getting data for this report a questionnaire was submitted to all of the wholesale grocers and packers of the State, numbers of them were interviewed, as were retail dealers and small slaughterers. A sample of the questionnaire is attached. The response to this questionnaire was remarkable. Four days after it was mailed 84 percent made reply.

Replies were received from 33 counties of the 46 counties of the State which indicates a good coverage and a tabulation of results gives a good picture of conditions in the State. Many of these distributors serve several counties. See attached map; the letter X indicates location of a wholesaler from whom a reply was received. These counties are: Abbeville, Aiken, Allendale, Anderson, Beaufort, Calhoun, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, York.

Several who handled salt meats in previous years are not handling any this year because they are unable to get it. All who are handling salt meat in 1945 say they are receiving supplies from 50 to 99 percent less than they handled in 1944. Only 20 percent report less than 90 percent reduction in supplies so far this year over last year.

All of those reporting serve mainly small towns and rural areas with the exception of two; one of these serves a city while the other declares his distribution about equally divided between cities and rural areas.

All report that the small towns and rural areas are experiencing much difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of salt meat and all report substantial shortages.

Transportation difficulties do not seem to be much of a factor although some report they are having a little trouble along this line.

Perhaps quotations from the remarks of some of the questionnaires will give a more comprehensive picture of the situation. Here is what some of them say:

"We ordinarily handle three to five thousand pounds dry salt meat per week at this

season of the year. This year so far I don't think we have had 2,000 pounds. * * * local people are running around trying in vain to find salt meat to cook vegetables with."

"We have only had 150 pounds of meat in 4 months."

"Have OPA to raise price and let the small packers buy some."

"In our opinion this shortage will not be improved until the OPA allows a reasonable profit to the producers of meat and also to the packers to allow both a reasonable return on their work and investments."

"Last week we had less than 100 pounds of meat for a trade area of 75,000 population. We can deliver if the OPA will release more to the areas affected. * * * We have been out of any fats or oils for the past week and none to mention in sight."

"We had our first shipments of salt meats this week during 1945, total weight less than 500 pounds. We cover several counties."

"The salt meat in this area is critical at this time."

One large wholesaler who previously handled salt meat but has discontinued suggests, "Have Government divert part of packing houses' output to retail trade for the consumers."

"We find that the large packers have discontinued a lot of small towns and territories that they would cover in normal times. This causes an unusual demand on us."

"Our purchases last year about this time average four to five thousand pounds per week. We have invoice received this morning from same packer * * * from whom we have purchased for years, for 400 pounds dry salt meat. They state this is as much as they can give us at this time * * * our overage shipments (this year) being about 500 to 700 pounds."

"Last year we were getting 2,000 to 2,500 pounds salt meat per week. * * * This year we are only getting 200 pounds and most of the sections we serve have no other sources of supply. * * * Situation here is really desperate because with small amounts we get we can only give our customers 1 piece of fat back every 2 or 3 weeks and this is all they are getting."

"Where we usually bought about 1,000 pounds each week we get 50 to 100 now. * * * The farmer is urgently in need of meat at present to make a crop. There are a few of them that raise enough to do them: I kill a hog or two so I am not needing any for my own use. If the armed forces are really needing the meat let them have it but if it is not being distributed properly think it should be changed. See if you can get us some fat back to work a crop on."

"Wholesale houses such as ours formerly distributed salt meats through the rural areas. * * * Since wartime restrictions and shortages have developed, packers of necessity have curtailed deliveries. * * * It has caused many small rural stores that supply farm people with meats to be out of salt meats greater portion of the time."

"Larger packers pulling out of markets and territories in rural sections."

"In 1944 we had several cars of salt meat shipped in * * * but this year we are unable to buy any for our customers."

"We do not know what the trouble is but we have not been able to buy a single pound of fat back in 1945."

"Due to the new slaughtering regulations which have cut the non-Federal-inspected plants 50 percent on hogs and because South Carolina has only one Federal inspected plant, it is my opinion why we have a serious salt meat shortage. My suggestions would be for the OPA to give relief to the non-Federal-inspected processing plants in South Carolina and other States."

"It is well known by all of us the laborers in the rural sections of South Carolina con-

sume large quantities of salt meat in their diet. It is certainly for them a basic and important food. In recent months the supply available has been pitiful, and if a record could have been made of all the farmers in this section who have appealed to us to secure for them sufficient meat for their farm hands it would show quite a volume, and even though we are exclusively in the wholesale business many, many farmers in attempting to get meat for their hands are making every effort, and we might say unsuccessfully."

"To an old veteran meat distributor * * * it appears to me it will be a miracle to produce farm crops on the meager allotment. The Government should realize that the Southeast has consumed a large percentage of the fat backs for over 75 years. It is false economy and totally unfair to divert this food to new areas where it is unsuited and possibly wasted."

"We have only two cars in 1945, we usually sell two cars per month. * * * Can't buy a car anywhere. Salt meat is very important in this territory for the help on farms and the laborers."

"Farmers in this section are in serious need of fat back for their farm labor."

"Our last shipment came in the early part of January and we have been unable to get any further supply since that time * * * and have been so many rules and regulations in reference to the slaughterers of fresh meats until our local butchers are paralyzed. They were formerly able to send their butcher out who would buy and slaughter cattle and hogs right on the farms and bring them in to the cooler. All of this is now prohibited and they are unable to procure stock."

"I run a country store out in a rural community and I know that you are aware of the fact that most Negroes and a large majority of whites depend on salt meat as their main staff of life."

"I haven't been able to buy a pound of meat of any kind for my store since January 1, 1945. The situation is, in my opinion, critical. I have had customers come in and tears nearly come in their eyes when you tell them there is no meat to be had."

"If there is anything in your power that you can do or say that might help get meat for the working people of our country, the people that are furnishing the foodstuff for the world, it will be a godsend to them."

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18, 1945.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think we should have a larger attendance, and I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Donnell	Johnston, S. C.
Bailey	Eastland	La Follette
Bankhead	Ellender	Langer
Barkley	Fulbright	Lucas
Bilbo	George	McClellan
Bridges	Gerry	McKellar
Briggs	Green	Magnuson
Buck	Guffey	Moore
Burton	Gurney	Morse
Bushfield	Hart	Murdock
Butler	Hatch	O'Daniel
Capper	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Chandler	Hickenlooper	Overton
Chavez	Hoyer	Pepper
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Reed

Russell	Taylor	White
Saltonstall	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Shipstead	Thomas, Utah	Willis
Smith	Tobey	Wilson
Stewart	Wagner	Young
Taft	Walsh	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, has been designated to visit the Philippine Islands and, therefore, is necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of the Mead committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-two Senators having answered to their

names, a quorum is present. The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, it was my request that the Senate start at the beginning of the calendar and not with No. 200, which was the point where the Senate concluded the last call. Starting at the beginning will mean, of course, that H. R. 2388, providing for enlistments in the Regular Army, will be reached.

Mr. BARKLEY. We are starting at the beginning of the calendar, not where we left off when it was last called.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think that out of fairness to Senators who have objected to bills on the calendar we should be on the alert as we proceed. I felt that I should say this, because I made this special request.

BILLS AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (47) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, was announced as in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let that bill go over. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1793) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I want that bill passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 461) authorizing the acquisition for park purposes of certain land adjacent to Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let that bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 83) to change the reference of Senate bill 541, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce to the Committee on Commerce was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

INSANE CRIMINALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 463) to amend section 927 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, relating to insane criminals, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 927 of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, relating to insane criminals, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 927. Insane criminals: When any person tried upon an indictment or information for an offense or tried in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia for an offense, is acquitted on the sole ground that he was insane at the time of its commission, that fact shall be set forth by the jury in their verdict; and whenever a person is indicted or is charged by an information for an offense, or is charged in the juvenile court of the District of Columbia with an offense, and before

trial or after a verdict of guilty, it shall appear to the court, from prima facie evidence submitted to the court or from the evidence adduced at the trial, that the accused is then of unsound mind, the court may order the accused committed to the Gallinger Municipal Hospital for a period not exceeding 30 days, which period may be extended by the court for good cause shown, for examination and observation by the psychiatric staff of said hospital. If, after examination and observation, the said psychiatric staff shall report that in their opinion the accused is insane, the court may cause a jury to be impaneled from the jurors then in attendance on the court or, if the regular jurors have been discharged, may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be drawn to inquire into the sanity of the accused, and said inquiry shall be conducted in the presence and under the direction of the court. If the jury shall find the accused to be then insane, or if an accused person shall be acquitted by the jury solely on the ground of insanity, the court may certify the fact to the Federal Security Administrator, who may order such person to be confined in the hospital for the insane, and said person and his estate shall be charged with the expense of his support in the said hospital. The person whose sanity is in question shall be entitled to his bill of exceptions and an appeal as in other cases."

CONGRESSIONAL AUTOMOBILE TAGS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2552) to amend paragraph (c) of section 6 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act as amended by the act approved February 27, 1931, which had been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, on page 2, to strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive, as follows:

At the expiration of the said 30-day period it shall be unlawful to display such tags and the Commissioners shall be authorized and empowered to order removal of any such tags from any motor vehicle so displayed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2277) to insure adequate nursing care for the armed forces was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2284) to eliminate the practice by subcontractors under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee or cost-reimbursable contracts of the United States of paying fees or kick-backs was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. That bill should be passed over. I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under objection, the bill will be passed over.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY DURING THE WAR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2388) to provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the period of the war, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the word "reenlistment", to insert "Provided, That the number of original enlistments or reenlistments in force pur-

suant to this act shall not exceed the total enlisted peacetime strength of the Regular Army now or hereafter authorized by law."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Army has lost its Regular Army enlisted organization completely as a result of the war; that is, all the men who went into the Regular Army went in for the duration, and they cannot reenlist in the Regular Army. The bill merely gives those who wish to become members of the Regular Army of the United States a chance to enlist or reenlist in exactly the same way they could in peacetime until the emergency began.

Mr. President, it is necessary, of course, to maintain our Regular Army status, and it is necessary that we should not lose hundreds of Regular Army men. The amendment provides that only the number which is allowed in peacetime shall be allowed in wartime. Of course, nothing like that number will reenlist.

Mr. TAFT. The amendment provides:

That the number of original enlistments or reenlistments in force pursuant to this act shall not exceed the total enlisted peacetime strength of the Regular Army.

Do those words permit the building up of the Regular Army to that strength regardless of the question of appropriations, for instance?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No. I think the questions of appropriations would be involved. The amendment was put in the bill so that the Regular Army could not be enlarged from among the men who are now in the Army above its peacetime strength of 280,000, if they should want to become members of the Regular Army.

Mr. TAFT. Can the Senator tell us what the present authorized peacetime strength of the Regular Army is?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The peacetime strength of the Regular Army was 280,000 men before the emergency. The present law providing for that strength would prevail.

Mr. TAFT. That is the figure that applies to the Army as soon as the war ends.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Yes. I am confident that nothing like that number will enlist at the present time. The prospects are against it.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, this is a bill to accept not only reenlistments but also original enlistments. This is a general bill authorizing the enlistment of a peacetime army after the war.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Army is greatly disturbed for fear it may lose its opportunity to gain its regular quota of enlistments as years pass on in the war-time. It may find itself at the end of the war without its authorized enlisted personnel. The term of enlistment, as the Senator knows, is for 3 years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2388) was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2348) to provide for the coverage of certain drugs under the Federal narcotic laws was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

THOMAS C. LOCKE

The bill (S. 75) for the relief of Thomas C. Locke was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Thomas C. Locke, lieutenant colonel, United States Army, retired, is hereby relieved of liability for all charges entered against him as post quartermaster at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for the loss of public funds and property which were stolen from the commissary at Chanute Field on or about December 2, 1924, and for losses alleged to have been sustained in the operation of such commissary during the period from December 1926 to April 1927.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Thomas C. Locke the sum of \$1,037.99, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of amounts paid by him in settlement of such charges.

BLANCHE H. KARSCH, ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF KATE E. HAMILTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1711) for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after "\$7,025.60", to strike out "together with interest on such sum at the rate of 6 percent per annum from November 23, 1939, until the date of payment by the Secretary under the provisions of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. ALMA MALLETT AND ANSEL ADKINS

The bill (H. R. 1558) for the relief of Mrs. Alma Mallett and Ansel Adkins was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BOYD B. BLACK

The bill (H. R. 2006) for the relief of Boyd B. Black was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. WALTER L. JACKSON AND CITY-COUNTY HOSPITAL

The bill (H. R. 1260) for the relief of Dr. Walter L. Jackson and City-County Hospital was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEE GRAHAM

The bill (H. R. 1347) for the relief of Lee Graham was considered, ordered to

a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT LEE SLADE

The bill (H. R. 1602) for the relief of Robert Lee Slade, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HATTIE BOWERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2007) for the relief of Hattie Bowers, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

FRED A. LOWER

The bill (H. R. 904) for the relief of Fred A. Lower, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 57) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

MRS. JAMES ARTHUR WILSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 592) for the relief of Mrs. James Arthur Wilson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated" to strike out "to Mrs. James Arthur Wilson, Greensboro, N. C., the sum of \$25,000. Such sum is paid to her both for her benefit and for the benefit of her two minor children, and such payment shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. James Arthur Wilson, and all claims of her two minor children, against the United States on account of the death of James Arthur Wilson, husband of the said Mrs. James Arthur Wilson and father of such children, as a result of a collision on July 20, 1944, at the intersection of Gorrell and Bennett Streets in Greensboro, N. C., between the vehicle in which the said James Arthur Wilson was riding and a vehicle in the service of the Army of the United States" and insert "to the estate of James Arthur Wilson, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said James Arthur Wilson, which resulted from an accident, involving an Army truck in Greensboro, N. C., on July 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this

act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of James Arthur Wilson, deceased, the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said James Arthur Wilson, which resulted from an accident involving an Army truck in Greensboro, N. C., on July 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of James Arthur Wilson, deceased."

PAYMENT FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY WAR DEPARTMENT OR ARMY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 981) to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property arising prior to May 27, 1941, out of activities of the War Department or of the Army, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after "\$343.95;" to strike out "C. W. Elsea, \$555."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. GLADYS STOUT

The bill (H. R. 980) for the relief of Mrs. Gladys Stout was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAJ. WILLIAM PEYTON TIDWELL

The bill (H. R. 1377) for the relief of Maj. William Peyton Tidwell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. MILLARD L. TREADWELL

The bill (H. R. 1016) for the relief of Capt. Millard L. Treadwell was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUBY DORIS CALVERT, AS ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK CALVERT, DECEASED

The bill (S. 867) for the relief of Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the

estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased, the sum of \$2,421, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Frederick Calvert as the result of an accident involving a vehicle of the United States Army in Reykjavik, Iceland, on November 14, 1942: *Provided*, That the claimant accepts such sum in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Frederick Calvert: *And provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JOSEPH BRUNETTE

The bill (H. R. 1952) for the relief of Joseph Brunette was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET J. POW

The bill (H. R. 2701) for the relief of Margaret J. Pow was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET M. MEERSMAN

The bill (H. R. 1241) for the relief of Margaret M. Meersman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NITA RODLUN

The bill (S. 748) for the relief of Nita Rodlun was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nita Rodlun, of Portland, Oreg., the sum of \$83.48, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her when the automobile in which she was riding collided with a United States Army vehicle at the intersection of Southwest Sixteenth Avenue and Southwest Morrison Street, in Portland, Oreg., on September 26, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2) to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PUNISHMENT FOR INJURING CERTAIN PERSONS IN CONNECTION WITH CRIMINAL CASES

The bill (S. 633) to amend the Criminal Code so as to punish anyone injuring

a party, witness, or juror on account of his having acted as such, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 135 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1113; 18 U. S. C. 241) be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 135. Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any party or witness, in any court of the United States or before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner, or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner, or who shall injure any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court or examination before such commissioner or officer, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or who shall injure any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or who shall injure any such commissioner or officer in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties, or who corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice therein, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

Sec. 2. Section 135a of the Criminal Code (54 Stat. 13; 18 U. S. C. 241a) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 135a. Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any party or witness in any proceeding pending before any department, independent establishment, board, commission, or other agency of the United States, or in connection with any inquiry or investigation being had by either House, or any committee of either House, or any joint committee of the Congress of the United States, or who shall injure any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such proceeding, inquiry, or investigation, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or who corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication shall influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which such proceeding is being had before such department, independent establishment, board, commission, or other agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which such inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House or any joint committee of the Congress of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

Sec. 3. Section 136 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1113; 18 U. S. C. 242) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 136. If two or more persons conspire to violate any provision of section 135 or 135a of the Criminal Code, as amended, and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished in like manner as provided by sections 135 and 135a of the Criminal Code, as amended."

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 24) for the relief of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, which had been reported from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the proposed contract approved as to form by the Secretary of the Interior on January 9, 1945, between the United States of America and the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District is approved and, after said contract shall have been duly executed for and in behalf of the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS CINIGLIO

The bill (H. R. 1561) for the relief of the legal guardian of Louis Ciniglio was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF VONNIE JONES, A MINOR

The bill (H. R. 780) for the relief of the legal guardian of Vonnice Jones, a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK LORE AND ELIZABETH VIDOTTO

The bill (H. R. 1910) for the relief of Frank Lore and Elizabeth Vidotto was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD LAWRENCE KUNZE

The bill (H. R. 2129) for the relief of Edward Lawrence Kunze was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADELL BROWN AND ALICE BROWN

The bill (H. R. 244) for the relief of Adell Brown and Alice Brown was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALEXANDER SAWYER

The bill (H. R. 2361) for the relief of Alexander Sawyer was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. GERTRUDE WIER LILLIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 672) for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Wier Lillis, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriate, to," to strike out: "Mrs. Gertrude Wier Lillis, of Brunswick, Ga., the sum of \$3,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her minor son, Clifton Weir, on May 24, 1944, at Brunswick, Ga., when he dropped a live grenade which had been found outside a United States Army rifle range, and had come into the possession of Clifton Weir" and insert "the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir, a minor, the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by said Clifton R. Weir, on May 24, 1944, at Brunswick,

Ga., when he dropped an unexploded rifle grenade which had been found outside a United States Army rifle range and had come into the possession of said Clifton R. Weir", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir, a minor, the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by said Clifton R. Weir, on May 24, 1944, at Brunswick, Ga., when he dropped an unexploded rifle grenade which had been found outside a United States Army rifle range and had come into the possession of said Clifton R. Weir: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir."

MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. WEBB, SR.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 784) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$10,519.95" and insert "\$7,519.95", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr., of Delaware City, Del., the sum of \$7,519.95, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States (1) for compensation for the deaths of their minor sons, John T. Webb, Jr., and Henry P. Webb, due to personal injuries resulting from the explosion of a rocket projectile which had come into their possession through the negligence of United States military personnel, and (2) for reimbursement of funeral expenses incurred by them on account of such deaths: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MYLES PERZ

The bill (H. R. 903) for the relief of Myles Perz was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read "An act for the relief of the estate of Myles Perz."

MATTHEW MATTAS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1031) for the relief of Matthew Mattas, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$12,500" and insert "\$7,924."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER BRIDGE, FAIRVIEW, MONT.

The bill (S. 234) authorizing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Yellowstone River near Fairview, Mont., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the States of North Dakota and Montana, jointly or severally, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Yellowstone River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, near Fairview, Mont., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There are hereby conferred upon the States of North Dakota and Montana all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, FRIAR POINT, MISS., AND HELENA, ARK.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 454) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the act approved May 17, 1939, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved May 27, 1940, and July 14, 1941, and February 12, 1944, creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission and authorizing such Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled 'An act creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said Commission; and authorizing said Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., and for other purposes,' approved May 17, 1939."

**COLUMBIA RIVER TOLL BRIDGE,
ASTORIA, OREG.**

The bill (S. 574) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg.," approved June 13, 1934, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. LANGER subsequently said: Mr. President, when Senate bill 574, Calendar No. 238, was reached on the call of the calendar a short while ago, I objected to its consideration. I objected to it not because of any objection to this particular bill, but because I am opposed to all toll bridges. It seems to me that if the Government can build a bridge over the Peace River in Canada, costing more than \$1,000,000, and donate it to Canada, certainly we ought not to have any toll bridges in the United States.

However, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the author of the bill, has stated to me that there is no chance of obtaining a free bridge in that particular place. Therefore I withdraw all objection, and ask that the bill be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 574) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg." approved June 13, 1934.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg., authorized to be built by the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees by an act of Congress approved June 13, 1934, as amended, as heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935, January 27, 1936, August 5, 1937, May 26, 1938, August 5, 1939, December 16, 1940, and May 3, 1945, are further extended 2 and 4 years, respectively, from May 3, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg."

PIGEON RIVER BRIDGE, MINNESOTA

The bill (H. R. 1659) authorizing the Department of Highways of the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Pigeon River was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MISSOURI RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE,
NORTH DAKOTA**

The bill (S. 233) granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a fee highway bridge across the Missouri River, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from McLean County to either Mercer County or Oliver County, N. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

**ST. CROIX RIVER BRIDGE, HUDSON,
WIS.**

The bill (S. 527) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis., authorized to be built by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, jointly or separately, by an act of Congress approved July 17, 1942, as extended by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1943, are hereby extended until the end of 1 and 3 years, respectively, after the date of the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The bill (S. 693) for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Saunders Memorial Hospital, Florence, S. C., the sum of \$25,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of losses sustained by such hospital as the result of the failure of the United States Army Engineer Corps to carry out a contract to lease or purchase such hospital to the United States, for the duration of the present war, and 6 months thereafter: *Provided*, That no part

of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

**BRIDGE ACROSS TUG FORK OF THE BIG
SANDY RIVER, NEAR WILLIAMSON, W.
VA.**

The bill (H. R. 1184) to authorize Slater Branch Bridge and Road Club to construct, maintain, and operate a free suspension bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Williamson, W. Va., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MISSISSIPPI RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

The bill (H. R. 1652) granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SIDNEY B. WALTON

The bill (H. R. 1069) for the relief of Sidney B. Walton was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. E. CAFFERATA AND JOHN GRANATA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 144) for the relief of M. E. Cafferata and John Granata, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after the word "colony", to insert a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250 to M. E. Cafferata and John Granata, Reno, Nev., as payment for damages done to property owned by them near Reno, Nev., by children of various Indian parents living on the Reno-Sparks Indian colony: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IDA F. BRAUN AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 642) for the relief of Ida F. Braun, Alice Braun Menges, and Carl J. Braun, individually and as executors of the estate of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as legatees and beneficiaries of the will of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as the sole parties in interest by succession under the last will and testament of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and under the last will and testament of Her-

man W. Braun, deceased, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the numerals "\$25,094.20", to strike out "with interest thereon from November 18, 1920", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida F. Braun, Alice Braun Menges, and Carl J. Braun, individually and as executors of the estate of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as legatees and beneficiaries of the will of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as the sole parties in interest by succession under the last will and testament of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and under the last will and testament of Herman W. Braun, deceased, the sum of \$25,094.20. Such sum represents the amount of overpayment of estate tax made on November 18, 1920, with respect to the value of certain insurance policies on the life of Herman W. Braun who died testate on May 24, 1919. A claim was filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on November 10, 1925, for refund of such tax, and rejected because of the lapse of the statutory period of limitations governing the institution of such claims. Two suits were brought during 1932 and 1933 for refund of such tax but in both cases relief was denied.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WIDOW OF JOSEPH C. AKIN

The bill (S. 620) for the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Joseph C. Akin, of Dolores, Montezuma County, Colo., widow of Joseph C. Akin, who, while in the discharge of his duty as a deputy United States marshal, was killed by a band of renegade Ute Indians while he was attempting to arrest one Tse-Ne-Gat, a Ute Indian charged with murder, on the 21st day of February 1915, the sum of \$3,905, in addition to the sum paid to her under the act of March 1, 1921, on account of the murder of her said husband while in the regular discharge of his duties in the service of the Government of the United States: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

ELMIRA AREA SOARING CORP.

The bill (S. 842) for the relief of the Elmira Area Soaring Corp. was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Elmira Area Soaring Corp., a nonprofit organization, of Elmira, N. Y., the sum of \$39,397.21, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for compensation

for losses arising from a contract (No. W 535 ac-28134 (8147)) made with the Army Air Forces for the training of glider pilot personnel: *Provided,* That the money paid to such corporation under this act shall be used by it for making a pro rata distribution to its creditors on account of outstanding indebtedness which was incurred by such corporation between April 18, 1942, and January 14, 1943, the period during which such contract was in effect, and payment shall be made to such corporation under this act only upon condition that it file with the Secretary of the Treasury a written agreement to use such money for such purpose: *Provided further,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

PAUL T. THOMPSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 905) for the relief of Paul T. Thompson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the words "the sum of" to strike out "\$2,750" and insert "\$1,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN E. SANDERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 956) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Sanders, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$1,000"; in line 8, after the word "sustained", to insert "and for medical and hospital expenses incurred"; and on page 2, line 2, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$335.67" and insert "\$50."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Mrs. Stephen E. Sanders, of Kittery Point, Maine, the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and for medical and hospital expenses incurred by her as the result of an accident which occurred when the automobile which she was driving was struck by a United States Army vehicle in Kittery Point, Maine, on September 3, 1942, and (2) to Stephen E. Sanders of Kittery Point, Maine, the sum of \$50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for damages to his automobile not covered by insurance as a result of such accident: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction

thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

WILLIAM B. SCOTT

The bill (S. 712) for the relief of William B. Scott was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized and directed to provide for the transportation from Norfolk, Va., to Jacksonville, Fla., of the furniture and other household effects of William B. Scott, which were transported by the Navy Department to Norfolk, Va., from the naval operating base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where the said William B. Scott was formerly stationed as an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and (1) to pay the cost of transporting such furniture and other household effects from Norfolk, Va., to Jacksonville, Fla., and (2) to reimburse the said William B. Scott for expenses incurred by him in providing for the storage of such furniture and other household effects from the date of arrival thereof in Norfolk, Va., to the date of transportation thereof to Jacksonville, Fla., as herein provided, from any appropriation available for paying traveling expenses of employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

FRANCIS X. SERVANTES

The bill (H. R. 1847) for the relief of Francis X. Servantes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. BESSIE I. CLAY

The bill (H. R. 1598) for the relief of Mrs. Bessie I. Clay, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RIGHT TO COMMAND OF OFFICERS OF THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE ARMY

The bill (S. 916) to remove the limitation on the right to command of officers of the Dental Corps of the Army which limits such officers to command in that corps was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912," approved March 3, 1911, is amended by striking out from the fourth paragraph under the heading "Medical Department" the sentence which reads: "Their right to command shall be limited to the dental corps" (36 Stat. 1054; 10 U. S. C. 130).

INCREASE IN PAY OF CHAPLAIN, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The bill (S. 967) to authorize an increase in the pay of the chaplain at the United States Military Academy while serving under reappointment for an additional term or terms was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to amend section 1309, Revised Statutes, providing a chaplain for the Military Academy," approved February 18, 1896 (29 Stat. 8), as amended by the act entitled "An act to fix the pay and allowances of chaplain at the United States Military Academy," approved May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 573), is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a colon and adding the following: "*Provided,* That the said chaplain shall, while so serving under any reappointment for an additional term or terms, receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum

and be entitled to the same allowances as herein provided."

INTERSTATE PETROLEUM PIPE LINES RELATED TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2600) to amend section 9 of the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after the word "thereof", to strike out "June 30, 1947", and insert "June 30, 1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REPEAL OF PORTION OF APPROPRIATION AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION OF MARITIME COMMISSION

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 177) repealing a portion of the appropriation and contract authorization available to the Maritime Commission, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS IN RAPIDES PARISH, LA.

The bill (S. 660) to transfer certain lands situated in Rapides Parish, La., to board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, upon the written consent of the majority of directors of the Louisiana Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to convey, grant, transfer, and quitclaim forthwith to the board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, subject to a covenant on the part of such board to use such property for the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural and vocational school, all right, title, claim, interest, equity, and estate in and to the following-described lands administered by the Secretary as trustee under an agreement of transfer, dated March 31, 1937, with the Louisiana Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and situated in the parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, together with the improvements thereon and the rights and the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining to wit:

Three thousand one hundred and thirteen acres, more or less, located in Rapides Parish, La., and known as the Boeuf Bayou Farms project of the Farm Security Administration of the War Food Administration, within the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. Until such time as the functions, powers, and duties of the War Food Administrator or the War Food Administration are terminated, the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by this act shall be exercised by the War Food Administrator.

Sec. 3. The transfer of such lands under this act is hereby found to be in the general interest of rural rehabilitation and shall not be deemed to impose any liability upon the Secretary of Agriculture (or War Food Administrator, as the case may be) with respect to his obligations under such agreement of transfer of March 31, 1937.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE, HASTINGS, MINN.

The bill (H. R. 533) authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SETTLEMENT OF MILEAGE AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

The bill (S. 917) to provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel-allowance accounts of military personnel was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That payment and settlement of mileage and other travel-allowance accounts of all military personnel, when such accounts are authorized to be based on distances between given points, shall be made in accordance with distances established for payment and settlement of mileage accounts of officers pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 12, 1906, as amended (34 Stat. 246; 10 U. S. C. 870).

FRANCES BIEWER

The bill (H. R. 856) for the relief of Frances Biewer, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARY KARALIS

The bill (H. R. 1054) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Karalis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOMENICO STRANGIO

The bill (H. R. 1845) for the relief of Domenico Strangio was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR LOSS, ETC., OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

The bill (H. R. 2068) to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ED WILLIAMS

The bill (H. R. 879) for the relief of Ed Williams was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IDA E. LAURIE AND ZELLA RICKARD

The bill (S. 134) for the relief of Ida E. Laurie and Zella Rickard was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida E. Laurie, of Marshfield, Oreg., the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of her claims against the United States, and to Zella Rickard, of Marshfield, Oreg., the sum of \$250, in full satisfaction of her claims against the United States, for compensation for personal injuries sustained by them as a result of an

accident which occurred when the Army vehicle in which they were riding as passengers collided with another Army vehicle near Marshfield, Oreg., on or about May 7, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CATHOLIC CHANCERY OFFICE, INC.

The bill (S. 501) for the relief of the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc., of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., the sum of \$11,980.33, in full satisfaction of its claims against the United States (1) for compensation for the use by the War Department of a building owned by it, possession of which was taken by the War Department under an option to purchase which the War Department subsequently failed to exercise, and for losses sustained by it as a result of the occupancy of such building by the War Department, and (2) for reimbursement of expenses incurred by it in vacating and making such building available for use by the War Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES E. MCGHEE

The bill (S. 301) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGhee was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGhee, of Jacksonville, Fla., the sum of \$5,760, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the death of their son, Millard E. McGhee, who was killed when he was struck by the motor falling from a United States Army aircraft which crashed at Jacksonville, Fla., on July 20, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR R. BROOKS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 512) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Brooks, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out

"\$5,000" and insert "\$327"; and in line 7, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$6,679", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Arthur R. Brooks, of Hampton, N. H., the sum of \$827, and to Sara H. Brooks, of Hampton, N. H., the sum of \$6,679, in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and property damage sustained by them, and for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by them, as a result of an accident which occurred when they were struck by a United States Army vehicle while crossing a street in North Hampton Beach, N. H., on September 22, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PENTAGON BUILDING—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 888) to authorize the Secretary of War to exchange with the Rosslyn Connecting Railroad Co. certain land in the vicinity of the War Department Pentagon Building in Arlington, Va., was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, this bill merely provides for working out in law an arrangement which is already functioning in practice. In connection with the construction of the Pentagon Building it is necessary to build some roads and to make certain changes in rights-of-way. In connection with the exchange of property between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Government, this bill becomes necessary in order to legalize that which has already been accomplished.

Mr. LANGER. Does the trade even up, or does the Government pay some money?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Government comes out a little ahead, in acreage.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, my recollection is that the Pentagon Building was handled by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I wonder whether that committee had anything to do with this bill, or what the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs is over some arrangement with respect to the Pentagon Building? I do not believe the Committee on Military Affairs handled the War Department buildings in the District of Columbia, or the Pentagon Building across the river.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I do not know. The bill was referred to our committee.

Mr. AIKEN. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). The bill will be passed over.

SIGFRIED OLSEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1566) for the relief of Sigfried Olsen, doing business as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co., which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$48,562.35, as just compensation for actual cash losses necessarily incurred by him in the operation of two vessels to South America and return in the fall of 1941 in compliance with specific directions of the United States Maritime Commission, carrying in the interest of national defense cargoes specified and at rates designated by the Commission, outbound and return" and insert "\$32,287.39, in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of alleged losses in the operation of the vessels *Stanley Griffith, James Griffith, and Lake Frances* to South America and Panama Canal Zone and return in the summer and fall of 1941."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

THADDEUS C. KNIGHT

The bill (S. 528) for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Thaddeus C. Knight a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and to retire him and place him on the retired list of the Army as a captain with the retirement pay and allowances of that grade; and in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons who have served in the military service of the United States and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, the said Thaddeus C. Knight shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from such service as of the date of his separation therefrom; but no back pay or allowance shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act prior to its passage.

The preamble was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO REPORT LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate the Committee on Appropriations may have authority to report the legislative appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; that the House

had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to the bill and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY

Mr. OVERTON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 21, 24, and 25 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$56,844,196"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$262,885,000: *Provided*"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, before the period, insert ", as authorized by law"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 18 and 19.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
DAVID I. WALSH,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JOHN M. COFFEE,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
WALTER C. FLOESER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2907, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 21, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, after "hospitals" in line 3, page 24, of the House engrossed bill insert a comma and "as provided by regulation."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from the sessions of the Senate for the next 4 days, because of official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). Without objection, leave is granted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, United States Navy, to be an admiral in the Navy, for temporary service;

Capt. Dixwell Ketcham, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from November 29, 1943; and

Sundry other officers for appointment in the Navy and Marine Corps, for temporary service.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION—NOMINATION OF LAURENCE F. ARNOLD

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate confirmed the nomination of Laurence F. Arnold to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. In the appointment at that time the name "Laurence" was misspelled. The proper spelling is "L-a-u-r-e-n-c-e." The confirmation took place under the spelling of "L-a-w-r-e-n-c-e." The President has submitted a new appointment, for the purpose of correcting the spelling of the name "Laurence." I ask unanimous consent that the nomination may be now considered without reference to a committee. The correction is merely technical.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David E. Lillenthal to be a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before action is taken on this nomination, I desire to make a statement.

The junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] and I oppose the confirmation of Lillenthal as Administrator of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was first appointed without consultation with us, and has been against us ever since.

We have tried in every way to get along with him, but without rhyme, reason, or excuse he has refused, and has subtly and adroitly made and published untruthful statements against us and concerning our connection with the dams on the Tennessee River.

We have thus been compelled to oppose his vacillating, cunning, unscrupulous double-dealing and his false methods, policies, and practices in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

We have likewise been forced to oppose his political activities and his putting and keeping the Tennessee Valley Authority in politics. We do not want the Tennessee Valley Authority in politics. It can serve the people best only if kept entirely out of politics. Lillenthal is making it a political machine for his own personal advancement and for the furtherance of controversial, social, and other experiments.

We oppose his claiming and publishing that we oppose him because we want to use his organization and employees as political patronage. This claim is absolutely false, and he knows it is false. In his last testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee he admitted it was false.

We oppose his continuous efforts to advertise and sell himself with funds belonging to the Federal Government.

We oppose the joining up and political fellowship and combination existing now between Lillenthal and the publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, Silliman Evans, in their campaigns of indecency, untruthfulness, and dishonor in every matter that pertains to the Tennessee Valley dams and to Tennessee. They are the would-be Hitler and Mussolini of Tennessee politics and Tennessee affairs.

Since that was written Mr. Aubrey Williams has entered the fold with these two nonresident worthies; he has joined the other two in a political fight on me.

I read further from the statement:

We oppose Lillenthal's continuous propaganda that in opposing him as Administrator we are opposed to the Tennessee Valley Authority. This is patently and infamously false. The Tennessee Valley Authority is a splendid institution. If we had not thought so it would never have been built. If we had not thought so we could have stopped the appropriations for the dams at any time.

That is the case, because in the Appropriations Committee the votes were virtually even, as a rule; there was a virtual tie vote, with only a difference of one vote either way.

I continue to read the statement:

Instead, we have constantly fought for these appropriations oftentimes over the active opposition and even lobbying of Lillenthal.

The older members of the committee know that.

I continue to read:

The men under Lillenthal are doing a fine job. Many of them are experts in their chosen field. Lillenthal claims he was a lawyer once; certainly he is not an engineer; but he has become an expert propagandist in claiming credit for all the good works of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Tennessee Valley Authority officials for the most part were not chosen by Lillenthal and Lillenthal is not entitled to credit for their good work even though he tries to take credit for their good work. As to the other men under him, the United States civil-service laws do not apply. He has set up a so-called merit system of his own which gives him full control of all patronage in the Tennessee Valley Authority which he exercises while calling others patronage mongers.

I call especial attention to this part of the statement:

Lillenthal is personally and politically obnoxious, offensive, and objectionable to each of us.

But, the President, who has just taken office, and upon whose successful administration at this critical time the success of our beloved country depends, and whom we like, has sent in his nomination for reappointment.

We have, therefore, concluded simply to make this statement and to vote against his confirmation and leave the matter there.

KENNETH McKELLAR.
TOM STEWART.

So, Mr. President, I leave the matter to the Senate. It is up to the Senate. Whatever the Senate may do will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the other day I made a statement concerning the nomination of Mr. Lillenthal. At that time I said I would probably have a few more words to say about the nomination when it came before the Senate. I then expressed my opposition to the confirmation of his nomination.

I do not care to say much more, except to add a few words to the statement I read into the RECORD a few days ago. It was a joint statement issued to the press by my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and myself, and my colleague has just referred to it in his statement.

Since the nomination of Mr. Lillenthal has been sent to the Senate, there has been some comment about it in the press. There have been dire predictions that my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee, will be in an exceedingly bad situation politically next year on that account. Of course, that is not correct. I do not care to enter into a campaign discussion at this moment, but Senator McKELLAR will be reelected next year by the people of that State by probably a larger majority than he has ever before received, Mr. Lillenthal to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not doubt that Mr. Lillenthal will be active against him, as he would be against me if I should again run for public office. He would act in a capacity, no doubt, as campaign manager for the opponents of either or both of us.

I think it was a sour day not only for Tennessee but for the whole South when

this man was selected again to serve the Tennessee Valley Authority as one of its directors.

On the 7th of May a man by the name of White wrote from Nashville, Tenn., a special article labeled "Special to the New York Times," in which he predicted great trouble for Senator McKellar because of the Lillenthal situation. Apparently Mr. White went to Tennessee and spent several hours there and during that time learned more about the situation in that State than Senator McKellar has learned in his 30-year tenure in public office, as Mr. White refers to it. Mr. White said that there already are four possible contenders against Senator McKellar on account of the appointment of Mr. Lillenthal, and he named them in the article in the New York Times. He said, however, that he interviewed Mr. Crump, and that Mr. Crump said that Senator McKellar would receive a tremendous vote and would be re-elected next year beyond any question. He praised Senator McKellar, so the article relates, and said that he is energetic, honest, intelligent, and the peer of all; and the article further states that Mr. Crump said he knows that Senator McKellar feels he is right in his stand in connection with the fight on the TVA situation, in spite of the fact that others might differ with him, and that he has made Tennessee a great Senator, and that it would be an impossibility to defeat him.

Despite what Mr. Crump said—and he himself has been about in politics in Tennessee, of course—this man White, who spent a few hours in the State, wrote that perhaps Mr. Crump does not know what he is talking about. I will not pay any more attention to that article.

On the 11th of May there appeared in the Times-Herald, a newspaper published in the city of Washington, in the column known as Broadway Barometer, written by Dan Walker, the following statement, which is not a quotation:

David Lillenthal will give active support to the movement by Aubrey Williams to defeat Senator McKellar in 1946, once his confirmation as TVA head is approved by the Senate.

I think that is a correct statement. I think he will be active in his opposition, just as he was actively opposed to me 2 years ago. He operates from behind the doors in dark-lantern fashion, but nevertheless he operates.

In that connection, Mr. Aubrey Williams, one of Mr. Lillenthal's friends, whose nomination to be head of the REA was recently defeated in the Senate, went to Nashville, Tenn., and made a speech there. According to an article in one of the Nashville newspapers, he predicted that he would organize the farmers of middle Tennessee and stated that middle Tennessee was a fertile territory for an organization of the kind and type which he had in mind, namely, a political form of organization. He said that he expected to make use of this organization, and I have been advised that he made statements on the side, so to speak, of a very critical nature, with regard to my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee. Aubrey Williams is the man

whom the Broadway barometer predicts Mr. Lillenthal will join in an effort to defeat the senior Senator from Tennessee.

In the Knoxville-Journal—I believe that is the name of the newspaper which published the article to which I have referred—there appeared on May 8 an account of an interview credited to the Associated Press, in which it was stated:

The "craftsman in public affairs" is the way David Ely Lillenthal describes himself.

The chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, recently reappointed by President Truman for a 9-year term at the post, says he hopes he is "one of a new era of men in Government life trained to get things done."

The article quotes him as saying that he knows more about the Valley than does anyone else; that he has been there for 12 years, and professes great love for it. It states that he once visited 19 towns, made 11 speeches, and met thousands of people during a 4-day trip.

That must have been back in about 1942, when I was running for reelection to the Senate. He was speaking almost every day during that time, at Kiwanis Clubs and chambers of commerce. He was warning the people against TVA getting into politics. He was very much afraid that TVA would get into politics. Politics and politicians are quite obnoxious to him.

Only recently, within the past few months, he made a speech at Nashville, Tenn., at a State meeting of the Tennessee Farm Bureau. I attended the meeting, and was on the program. Mr. Lillenthal made a speech, and devoted most of his time to warning the people of Tennessee to keep the TVA out of politics. Who had said anything about politics, I do not know. I had not heard anything about the TVA getting into politics. However, he said it was the business of the people to keep the TVA out of politics. The God's truth is that the best way to keep the TVA out of politics is to keep Lillenthal out of the TVA. The TVA has been in politics, especially within the past 3 or 4 years, ever since Lillenthal has been chairman of the TVA board. I ask Senators to believe that the TVA has been in politics. I felt the sting of it 3 years ago.

Yes; Lillenthal made speeches, although he was perhaps subject to the terms of the Hatch Act, or to the provisions of the TVA Act itself. Perhaps he violated both laws. Nevertheless, he carried on. I have been asked why he was not prosecuted. I do not believe in prosecuting persons for violating the Hatch Act, with all due respect to my friend, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Hatch], because I am opposed to the law which bears his name. I do not believe in it. Nevertheless, Mr. Lillenthal made speeches. That was the important thing to me. He made many speeches in 1943, and no doubt the occasions when he visited 19 towns and made 11 speeches in a period of 4 days were when I was running for reelection.

Mr. President, in those days persons who worked for the TVA would almost run from me when I approached them on the sidewalks and merely spoke to them. It may be recalled that President Roosevelt wanted to abolish fear. Fear

was being pretty well instilled into the minds of many TVA employees in 1943. They had a fear of losing their jobs if they were seen talking on the streets to me, because I was obnoxious to Lillenthal. I was merely a politician. No doubt that was true. It is also true that I was not more obnoxious to him than he was and is to me.

The newspaper article to which I have referred speaks of Lillenthal making 11 speeches to thousands of people in 4 days. He has an airplane for use when traveling to Washington or elsewhere. The TVA has two or three airplanes. He has at least one in which he travels. I think he was riding in it in 1943 during the time when he was traveling from one end of Tennessee to the other. As Senators know, Tennessee is a very long State. The distance from Bristol to Memphis is five or six hundred miles, and Lillenthal covered quite a lot of territory.

The newspaper article sets forth that Lillenthal had made so much money that making it became boring to him. In his own words he said that as a lawyer he had made a great deal of money, and found out how boring it could be. That is a new light on the gentleman. I never heard of anyone who had made so much money that it had become bore-some to him; but, according to the AP article from which I have read, that is what Lillenthal said. The article continues:

During this time when he "had no intention of getting into politics"—

Or, according to the information which I have, when he was practicing law—

he was special counsel for the city of Chicago in a rate controversy—

And so forth.

But in 1931 he accepted Gov. Philip La Follette's appointment to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and from there President Roosevelt named him to the TVA Board of Directors in 1933.

"I read a lot," he said, "Everything from Peter Arno cartoons to world finance and politics."

He makes a special study of politics.

Mr. President, I do not care to continue discussing this situation. I am deeply regretful of the fact that this very unnecessary man has been reappointed to the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the TVA. If the situation were a Nation-wide one, it would be different. Theoretically, of course, it is a Nation-wide situation, but always, physically, the heart of the TVA will be in Tennessee. I am advised that by reason of the nature of the laws on the subject it is impossible to carry over high tension transmission lines the power which is generated at the dams on the Tennessee for distances greater than approximately 350 miles. If my memory is correct, that is the maximum distance. So always the TVA will peculiarly serve Tennessee, and the fringe of the surrounding States.

Therefore we will always have the problem in Tennessee. I think he testified before the committee a few days ago that there are about twelve or fifteen thousand employees in the Authority. When I ran for the Senate 3 years ago, there

were about thirty-five or forty thousand employees, because there were 3 dams under construction. Those people were voters in Tennessee. Perhaps it was more serious for me before than it might be now. But the major portion of those twelve or fifteen thousand employees are in Tennessee. They are there because of the 14 or 15 dams—I do not recall the exact number at the moment—all except about 4 or 5 are in the State of Tennessee; so most of the physical properties are peculiarly in our State, and therefore this is chiefly a problem peculiar to Tennessee. We have to put up with it, we have to deal with it.

If the power generated were transmitted to the State of Washington, or to Maine, or to Oregon, the situation would be different, but these employees are in Tennessee, they are subject to the dictation and the whims of the chairman of the Board, they face the fact that he wants to inject the belief that they might lose their jobs, if he sees fit to dismiss them, and I think he did it in my campaign, as I have told the Senate before.

Certainly on one occasion he made a speech at Knoxville, about three weeks or a little more before the election, in the heat of my campaign, in which he said, "We whipped them on the Washington front, and I warn you people of the Tennessee Valley against the establishment of a political front here." He aimed that at me, and I knew it. I accepted it, in a public speech I made, as a challenge from him, and repeatedly referred to it during the remainder of the campaign.

Mr. President, that is what we have to put up with in Tennessee, and because it is peculiarly restricted to Tennessee, I have felt that these words should be said.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I had not intended to consume any time in discussing the pending nomination, and I do not intend now to consume much time, but in the absence of the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] who is away because of illness in his family, and who intended to comment upon Mr. Lillenthal's nomination and urge its confirmation, as did also his colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] I feel that I should say just a word in regard to the nomination.

I have no desire or purpose to enter into any controversy with my good friend the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] concerning Mr. Lillenthal. I think it is extremely unfortunate that there is any quarrel or disagreement or controversy, or any lack of confidence on either side, in regard to Mr. Lillenthal's activities in Tennessee.

The senior Senator from Tennessee and I have worked shoulder to shoulder from the very beginning, and even before the inception of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in 1933 or 1934, to bring about the development of that valley. I have worked with him with great pleasure. I have helped him in his fights to secure the development of that portion of the river which is in Tennessee, and he has helped me in the development of the portion of it which is in Kentucky. He likewise assisted the Senator from Alabama in the development of that portion of it which is in Alabama, as he

cooperated with the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Norris) and all those who were urging and fighting for the development of the Tennessee Valley, and the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It was not an easy fight to win. As a matter of fact, the fight had been going on ever since World War I, when the Government inaugurated a program at Muscle Shoals, in Alabama, for the manufacture of nitrates by the fixation process, and the manufacture of fertilizer as a result. For a long time this project lay dormant, during World War I, and until 1933.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky is mistaken about that. The Muscle Shoals Dam was built under an amendment I offered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am coming to that. I meant that the development of the whole valley was dormant. There was a fight going on constantly in each Congress, and in each session of Congress, in the House and in the Senate, and in the House I recall that Judge Almon, a Member of the House from Alabama, was always urging the completion of the Wilson Dam and the other dams at Muscle Shoals, and the Senator from Tennessee and others were doing the same in the Senate; so there is no difference about that.

The development of the over-all valley really became an accomplishment in 1933 or 1934. I have forgotten whether the law was passed in 1933 or 1934, and it does not matter. So, the Tennessee Valley Authority was created, and the development of the valley was inaugurated, dams were authorized and constructed, and now they are about completed. The dam in Kentucky, which is at Gilbertsville, known as the Kentucky Dam, I think is the largest dam in the Tennessee Valley.

The influence of the Tennessee Valley Authority extends beyond any one State. It extends beyond the States in which there are any dams. It has its effects in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky, and I think in all likelihood it would extend across the Ohio River to Illinois, perhaps to Indiana, and across into Missouri and Arkansas.

The largest number of these dams of course is in Tennessee, and the headquarters, the home office, is at Knoxville. Of course that creates a percentage of interest in Tennessee which would be larger than in the case of any other State.

I have no information or knowledge in any way as to the beginning of any controversy, or the controversy which seems to have arisen between Mr. Lillenthal and the Senators from Tennessee. I regret that controversy. I do not know what has happened in Tennessee from a political standpoint. I do know that there has been no politics in Kentucky in connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and my information from the Senators from Alabama has been that there has been no political controversy waged or carried on in Alabama on account of it.

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKellar. In Alabama the Tennessee Valley Authority comprehends only a few counties in the northern part of the State. The Alabama Power Co. is the great power-producing activity of Alabama, and that is a private company.

I wish to say that Lillenthal has been in politics from the moment he became connected with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and he has gotten to be probably the leading politician in Tennessee. He and Silliman Evans have joined forces and they are the leading politicians in Tennessee.

The Senator from Kentucky says we have gotten along excellently heretofore, and we have, but perhaps the Senator knows Mr. Lillenthal is looking to take my place, through the Senate's action and the Senator's action. Perhaps the Senator will find him a better colleague than I have been.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that I have no anticipation that either Mr. Lillenthal or anyone under his influence will take the place of the senior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKellar. The Senator from Kentucky is doing all he can to bring that about.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken about that.

Mr. McKellar. Oh, no; I am not mistaken about it. I come from Tennessee. I have lived there for more than half a century, and I know something about the situation there. I wish to say that this man, who I have said is personally and politically obnoxious and objectionable to me, is doing everything in his power to defeat me for reelection. If the Senator from Kentucky wants to take the part of this man, he is perfectly welcome to do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know whether the Senator from Tennessee accords to me any degree of sincerity when I say that I not only do not anticipate that Mr. Lillenthal will supplant him but that I do not anticipate that Mr. Lillenthal will elect anyone else to supplant the Senator from Tennessee. I certainly have no desire to see that done, and I would not knowingly lend any influence to bring it about, although I am supporting Mr. Lillenthal on his merits as an administrator and as a nominee of the President of the United States, who appointed him.

Mr. McKellar. The Senator is mistaken. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. McKellar. If the Senator will examine Mr. Lillenthal's record, he will certainly not find that he is supporting Mr. Lillenthal on his merits, because Mr. Lillenthal is taking all the credit for what the officers and agents of the Tennessee Valley Authority are doing without regard to Mr. Lillenthal.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the President of the United States has appointed Mr. Lillenthal, and I would hate to think that President Harry S. Truman, who so lately was a Member of this body, who I think enjoys the respect and

admiration of all of us, and to a remarkable degree the confidence of the country at this time, would reappoint Mr. Lillenthal, or that he would appoint anyone except upon his merits. I think we all have the right to assume that the President of the United States has made this reappointment because he thinks Mr. Lillenthal merits it.

So far as the political end of the matter is concerned, I recall that we wrote into the law itself a provision that political considerations should be given no attention whatever and political affiliation should not have any consideration in the appointment of men or women who were to work for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

When the dam was begun at Gilbertsville, Ky., which, I think, ultimately employed about 6,000 individuals, at the peak of the construction work, that dam being 20 miles from my home city of Paducah, and there then being widespread unemployment there, as there was all over the country, many of my neighbors and friends, some of them lifelong friends, besought me to secure appointments and employment for them at the Gilbertsville Dam by my recommendations. I recall that on one of my visits to my home at Paducah, in a period of 2 weeks more than 700 men, by actual count, came to my home and asked me to recommend them for positions in the Tennessee Valley Authority, and especially at the Gilbertsville Dam. I tried to explain to them that Congress had provided in the law that politics should not be considered in appointing men to this work, and that I felt that recommendations from me would do them more harm than good, because Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, who was the chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the beginning, and who presided over it at that time, and the other Dr. Morgan, who I believe is still a member, both took the position that if the recommendations of Senators and Representatives should be given any more weight than the recommendations of any one else they would be in spirit if not in fact violating the law which we had written in which we said that political considerations should be given no weight in considering appointments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator that I knew of that law and never made a recommendation to the TVA. I forced Lillenthal on the stand in April to admit that I had never made any recommendation of any kind, although he had constantly, directly or indirectly, given out the statement that that was the trouble; that I wanted to get patronage, which is as infamously false a statement as could be made.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I did not cite the law to infer that the Senator from Tennessee had made any such recommendation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was wondering why it was done.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cited it because I wanted to emphasize the fact that Congress itself in the beginning prohibited

the use of or the consideration of political affiliations in determining who should be appointed under the Tennessee Valley Authority. I was living almost in the front door of the Kentucky dam. There was widespread unemployment at the time. With seven or eight hundred people coming to me and requesting me to recommend them within a period of 2 weeks, Senators may well understand how difficult it was for me to explain to them why I did not think it wise to do so, and why I did not think a recommendation from me would accomplish their employment. I explained that it seemed to me the Tennessee Valley Authority was leaning backward in its attitude toward political recommendations in order that they might not be accused of allowing them to have weight in determining who should be employed. At the time I felt, and I still feel, that I offended many of my personal friends in my home town, because I would not give them a recommendation to the authorities who were constructing the dam at Gilbertsville.

I mention that because at least at that time I had a feeling that the Tennessee Valley Authority was attempting to live up to the law which Congress itself had laid down for its guidance.

Mr. President, I think the people of the Tennessee Valley generally regard Mr. Lillenthal as an able administrator. I have no knowledge of any speeches he made. He made a speech in my home town at the joint invitation of the Kiwanis Club, the Lions Club and the Rotary Club. I imagine it would be difficult for a man who is head of the TVA, in the great Tennessee Valley, to avoid invitations to make speeches before service organizations or commercial clubs, or other organizations. Of course he ought to make speeches on the subject of his work. He ought to make speeches in regard to the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority, but it would be inexcusable of him to take advantage of invitations of that sort to make partisan political speeches, or to indulge in campaigns directly or indirectly involving the nomination or election of men either to the Senate or to the House; and if he has done so I would condemn his action as promptly as anyone else possibly could.

Mr. President, I think that by and large in the Tennessee Valley, as is evidenced by the resolutions adopted and the attitudes taken by organizations of men interested in the development of the valley, Mr. Lillenthal is regarded as an able administrator. I do not think any of us can doubt or dispute the fact that he is a man of ability. Certainly, as a defender of his nomination here and in harmony with the President of the United States, who feels that Mr. Lillenthal merits renomination and reconfirmation, not only would I be the last man to condone any political activities on his part, but I would be the first to condemn them. If Mr. Lillenthal does indulge in any activity that could be regarded as political or partisan, seeking to use the influence of the Tennessee Valley Authority to control elections, I myself would feel it my duty to condemn it in the future as I do even now.

Of course, there is always an equation that enters into such things as that. Sometimes we may feel—and we may be mistaken about it—that we are goaded into reply by something someone said about us, simply as a matter of defense of our records. Men do such things and in the heat of debate they sometimes go beyond the bounds of propriety. I have certainly no desire and no intention, remotely or directly, by insinuation, innuendo, or by any other means, to make any contribution, by my vote here or by anything that I may say, to any opposition which may exist either to the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], or the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], both of whom I admire, and for both of whom I have a deep affection, of long standing in the case of the senior Senator, and of intensity, if not quite such long standing, in the case of the junior Senator from Tennessee.

I entertain the hope that the nomination of Mr. Lillenthal may be confirmed, and that in the future there may exist harmony and accord and understanding between him and the people whom he will be called upon to serve in the great work which we have inaugurated here and fostered to its conclusion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of David E. Lillenthal to be a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, although there was not a roll call, I desire to have the RECORD show that I voted "No."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to have the same record made as to my vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the RECORD will so show.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to make one comment. The discussion which occurred here today about the alleged political activity of an employee of an official governmental agency only emphasizes the fact that the law which prohibits the political activity of Government employees should be enforced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the remaining nominations on the executive calendar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Neal H. Callaghan to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Howell Cone to be Collector of Customs for customs collection district No. 17, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of A. Raymond Raff to be collector

of customs for customs collection district No. 11 with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the foreign service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the foreign service are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the President will be notified forthwith.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF 1944, MODIFYING CONVENTION OF JUNE 21, 1926

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the convention, Executive B (79th Cong., 1st sess.), the International Sanitary Convention of 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, which was signed for the United States of America at Washington on January 5, 1945, which was read the second time, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION, 1944—MODIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF JUNE 21, 1926

The Governments signatory hereto, Considering that the International Office of Public Health created by the Agreement signed at Rome on December 9, 1907, is unable for the time being to carry out effectively all of the duties and functions assigned to it in the Annex to that Agreement; in the International Sanitary Convention, 1926; in the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933; and in other Conventions or Agreements relating to the public health;

Having entrusted the task of solving this temporary problem by the preparation of emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification of epidemic diseases and for uniformity in quarantine regulations to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA), in accordance with Resolution No. 8 (2) adopted by the Council of UNRRA at its First Session, without prejudice however to the status of the International Office of Public Health which it is hoped will be able at the expiry of the present Convention to resume the above-mentioned duties and functions; and having received the recommendations of UNRRA in this connection:

Having agreed that, in regard to the American Republics, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall continue to act as the general coordinating sanitary agency, including the general collection and distribution of sanitary information to and from the said Republics, as specified in the Pan American Sanitary Code and recognized heretofore by the International Office of Public Health;

Desiring also to modify as between themselves the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed in Paris on June 21, 1926, as modified by the Sanitary Conven-

tion signed in Paris in 1938, insofar as the provisions of the Convention of 1938 may be in force between the respective Governments (hereinafter referred to as the 1926 Convention), in the light of the present-day conditions which call for special measures to prevent the spread by land and sea across frontiers of epidemic or other communicable diseases;

Have decided to conclude a Convention for these purposes, have agreed that, whereas the authentic text of the 1926 Convention is in the French language, the present Convention shall be in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned plenipotentiaries who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that the 1926 Convention shall be amended as follows:

ARTICLE I

All references in the 1926 Convention to the International Office of Public Health shall be read as references to UNRRA.

ARTICLE II

The second paragraph of Preliminary Provisions (2) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The word surveillance means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming. They may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and, in any territory where the competent Contracting Party thinks fit, surveillance may include requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during continuance of surveillance as may be specified, to the Health Officer of the city, town, district, or place to which they proceed."

ARTICLE III

The following definitions shall be added to the Preliminary Provisions:

"(5) The term typhus, typhus fever, or exanthematous typhus in the 1926 Convention and in the present Convention shall be deemed to relate only to epidemic louse-borne typhus.

"(6) The term Stegomyia, Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti), or Stegomyia calopus (Aedes aegypti) shall be deemed to include Aedes aegypti and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever."

ARTICLE IV

To Article 1 the following shall be added: "Every Contracting Party shall, in addition to the diseases specifically mentioned in this Article, to wit, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox, notify to UNRRA outbreaks of such other communicable diseases as, in the opinion of that Party or in the opinion of UNRRA, constitute a menace to other countries by their spread or potential spread across frontiers, and shall keep UNRRA regularly informed of the course of the disease and the measures taken to prevent its spread. The provisions of the 1926 Convention as amended or supplemented by the present Convention shall, unless clearly inapplicable, apply to the above-mentioned other communicable diseases."

ARTICLE V

In Article 3 the word "Paris" in the second paragraph shall be deleted and the words "London or Washington" shall be substituted.

To Article 3 the following shall be added: "In order to facilitate the prompt and scrupulous fulfillment of the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties shall ensure priority for all communications which may enable UNRRA rapidly to appraise the situation concerning the outbreak of a disease and to inform governments in order that they may take appropriate measures against the spread of the disease across their frontiers."

ARTICLE VI

After Article 5 the following shall be inserted:

"Article 5A. In addition to carrying out the system of notification and intelligence prescribed in Part I, Chapter I of the 1926 Convention, which remains in full force, the Parties to the present Convention shall transmit promptly to UNRRA the notifications and other information prescribed in Part I of the 1926 Convention.

"Article 5B (1). In addition to the formal notification required above, the Contracting Parties shall, so far as possible, send to the Health Organization of UNRRA at regular intervals notifications of communicable diseases notified in their countries.

"(2). The Contracting Parties shall make the necessary arrangements with UNRRA for giving prompt information to all the governments concerned of the outbreak in their respective countries of a disease which, in the opinion of UNRRA, constitutes a menace to other countries and of the measures which are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease across frontiers."

ARTICLE VII

To Article 13 the following shall be added:

"In a country where there exists a communicable disease, the subject of a formal notification under any international sanitary or quarantine convention for the time being in force, the Sanitary Authority in that country may prohibit the embarkation on board a ship on international voyage of persons suffering from the disease, and of persons in such relations to the sick as to render them liable to transmit the disease, unless the Medical Officer of the port of embarkation is satisfied that measures can be taken on board the ship to prevent the spread of the disease to the other persons on board. The Medical Officer of the port of embarkation, or other authorized officer of the sanitary authority, if he has reason to suspect any clothing, bedding, or other article of personal use which belongs to or is intended for use by persons embarking to be infected, may examine and require the disinfection of any such clothing, bedding, or other article of personal use before it is taken on board.

"The measures enumerated in this Article shall be taken as far in advance of the sailing date of the ship as possible in order not unduly to delay the ship's departure.

"Nothing in this Article shall affect the power of the Master of the ship to refuse to embark sick persons."

ARTICLE VIII

In Article 15 the following shall be inserted between the third and fourth paragraphs:

"If on the call or arrival of any ship at a port there is on board a case of infectious disease duly verified by the port medical officer, not being a case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, or smallpox, the usual measures in force in the country in which the port is situated shall be applied subject always to the provisions of Article 54 of the 1926 Convention.

"In carrying out measures for control of the spread of communicable disease across frontiers, particularly in regard to the movement of displaced populations conveyed by international maritime transport, the Contracting Parties will not delay any ship at any point of her voyage longer than is necessary for the medical examination of crew and passengers, for the disembarkation (if such is considered necessary) of persons suffering from communicable disease, and of their bedding and personal effects, and for the disinfection of the accommodation they occupied. The ship shall not be employed as a means of isolation of the sick, or of their contacts, unless such isolation can be effected without delay or unduly interfering with her movements."

ARTICLE IX

The footnote to Article 25 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"In all cases where this Convention provides for surveillance, surveillance may not be replaced by observation except—

"(a) in circumstances in which it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness; or

"(b) if the risk of the introduction of infection into the country is considered to be exceptionally serious; or

"(c) if the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.

"Persons under observation or surveillance shall submit themselves to any examination which the competent sanitary authority may consider necessary."

ARTICLE X

In Articles 35 (a), 36 (4), and 47 the words "200 meters" shall be deleted and the words "400 meters" shall be substituted.

ARTICLE XI

To Article 40 the following shall be added:

"With a view to the elimination of Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) as an important step in the control of the spread of yellow fever, the Contracting Parties shall, in the light of their knowledge and experience of the control of the yellow fever vector, render and maintain free from Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti) (a) ports and their surroundings in endemic areas, and (b) ports not situated in endemic areas but exposed to the risk of the introduction of the disease. They shall also use their best endeavors to secure that personnel employed in the handling of ship in ports in endemic areas and in ports specially exposed to risk shall be inoculated against yellow fever.

"The Contracting Parties agree that all persons inoculated in compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be furnished with and carry an inoculation certificate signed by the officer carrying out the inoculation. This certificate shall conform to the International Form of Certificate of Inoculation against yellow fever annexed hereto.

"Persons in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall not for the purpose of the control of yellow fever be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

"In place of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, a certificate that the bearer has recovered from an attack of yellow fever and that his blood contains immune bodies against yellow fever, as proved by a test carried out by an institute regularly carrying out biological tests for yellow fever and approved for this purpose by the government of the country concerned, will be accepted."

ARTICLE XII

In Article 41 (4) and (5), before the word "disinfected" the words "disinfected and" shall be inserted.

To Article 41 the following shall be added:

"The Contracting Parties will use their best endeavors to secure that ships trading with areas infected with typhus shall carry a sufficient quantity of an effective insecticide for the personal protection of the crew and passengers, and will give favorable consideration to the inoculation against typhus of all persons on board exposed to risk."

ARTICLE XIII

Article 42 (3) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to observation or to surveillance, or to vaccina-

tion followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding 14 days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship."

In Article 42 the following shall be inserted as the penultimate paragraph:

"For the purpose of this Article 'recent vaccination' shall be taken as meaning evidence of successful vaccination not more than 3 years or less than 14 days previously, or evidence of an immune reaction."

To Article 42 shall be added "Vaccination of such persons may be performed."

ARTICLE XIV

In Article 43 after the word "crew" in the first paragraph shall be added the words "and passengers."

ARTICLE XV

Article 49 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The Contracting Parties agree that bills of health and consular visas shall be abolished as soon as the conditions of hostilities permit the establishment of effective epidemiological communications. The Master of every foreign-going vessel approaching the first port in a territory shall ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and shall prepare and sign a Declaration of Health which shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon, if one is carried, to be handed to the appropriate authority."

ARTICLE XVI

To Article 57 the following shall be added:

"The Contracting Parties will, so far as possible, adopt the International Form of Declaration of Health and the International Forms of Certificates of Inoculation or Vaccination against cholera, typhus, and smallpox, respectively, annexed hereto."

"For the purposes of the present Convention the period of incubation is reckoned as 6 days in the case of plague, 5 days in the case of cholera, 6 days in the case of yellow fever, 12 days in the case of typhus, and 14 days in the case of smallpox."

ARTICLE XVII

Article 58 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"Observation may, if considered necessary, be enforced at land frontiers. Persons may be directed to the places which have been designated for frontier traffic, and sanitary stations, equipped in accordance with the terms of Article 22 of the 1926 Convention, shall be set up at such places. These places and the measures taken shall be notified immediately to the countries concerned and to UNRRA. Individuals who have been in contact with a person suffering from a disease referred to in Article 1 of the 1926 Convention, and their bedding and effects, may be subjected to the appropriate sanitary measures. In the case of persons suffering from a communicable disease not referred to in Article 1, the measures in force in the country of arrival shall be applied."

ARTICLE XVIII

Article 63 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"Railway carriages for mails or luggage and goods trains may not be detained at the frontier longer than is necessary to apply the necessary sanitary measures for the prevention of the entry of communicable diseases into the country concerned."

ARTICLE XIX

To Article 65 the following shall be added:

"In framing regulations under this Article, the Contracting Parties will consult UNRRA and will inform UNRRA of the regulations and of the date of their entry into force."

¹ With regard to yellow fever see Article XI. Communicable disease not referred to in Article 1, the measures in force in the country of arrival shall be applied."

ARTICLE XX

To Article 66 the following shall be added: "In the application of Articles 58 to 66 inclusive of the 1926 Convention, as amended by the present Convention, to any persons coming within the category of 'displaced persons', the Contracting Parties shall be entitled to make such modifications as may be required by any special international arrangements under schemes to be organized by governments and by UNRRA for dealing with such persons."

And the Contracting Parties have further agreed as follows:

ARTICLE XXI

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more governments.

ARTICLE XXII

The present Convention shall supplement and be read as one with the 1926 Convention, which as hereby amended remains in full force between the Contracting Parties, and whenever any provision of the 1926 Convention contains a reference to another provision, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to that provision as modified by any amendments effected thereto by the present Convention.

ARTICLE XXIII

After January 15, 1945 the present Convention shall be open to accession by any government not a signatory. Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

Accessions notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each government upon the notification of its accession.

ARTICLE XXIV

Any Contracting Party may on signature or accession declare that the present Convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, territories under its protection, suzerainty, or authority, or territories in respect of which it exercises a mandate. The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory by notification in writing to the Government of the United States of America, and the Convention shall apply to the territory concerned from the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XXV

The Government of the United States of America shall give notice in writing to governments parties to the 1926 Convention and to governments parties to the present Convention, of all signatures and accessions to the present Convention and of all notifications regarding the territories to which the present Convention is to be applied.

ARTICLE XXVI

The present Convention shall remain in force as to each Contracting Party until either

(1) such Party shall become bound by a further convention amending or superseding the 1926 Convention, or

(2) the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the present Convention enters into force, whichever shall be the earlier.

ARTICLE XXVII

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and shall be opened for signature at Washington on December 15, 1944, where it shall remain open for signature until January 15, 1945. Certified copies hereof shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the governments on behalf of which this Convention is

signed or acceded to and to each of the governments parties to the 1926 Convention.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, sign the present Convention in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, on behalf of their respective governments, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

For the French Republic:

ANDRÉ MAYER. January 5, 1945.

For Poland:

JAN CIECHANOWSKI. January 5, 1945.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

At the time of signing the present Convention I declare that my signature does not cover any of the territories referred to in Article Twenty-Four of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944.

HALIFAX. January 5, 1945.

For the United States of America (subject to ratification):

E R STETTINIUS JR. January 5, 1945.

For China:

J. HENG LIU. January 11, 1945.

For the Union of South Africa:

S. F. N. GIE. January 13, 1945.

For Egypt (with the following reservations):

1. That this signature does not affect in any way the relations of the Egyptian Government with the International Office of Public Health, Paris, or its obligations toward the Regional Office at Alexandria;

2. That this convention is subject to ratification by the Egyptian Parliament.

M HASSAN. January 15, 1945.

For Czechoslovakia (subject to ratification):

V. S. HURBAN. January 15, 1945.

For Canada (subject to ratification):

L B PEARSON. January 15, 1945.

For Cuba:

Esta Convención, previa la aprobación del Senado de la República, será ratificada por el Ejecutivo. [2]

GMO BELT. January 15, 1945.

For the Dominican Republic:

Con la reserva de que la República Dominicana no podrá ratificar esta Convención sin adherirse, al mismo tiempo, a las Convenciones de París y de La Haya, y que por virtud de disposiciones constitucionales de la República, estos procesos estarán subordinados a la previa sanción del Congreso Nacional. [2]

EMILIO G GODOY. January 15, 1945.

For Nicaragua:

GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA.

January 15, 1945.

For Peru (with the following reservations):

1. That this Convention is signed ad referendum;

2. That if the execution of the said Convention would not conform with the regulations contained in the Pan American Sanitary Code of Havana, Perú will give preference to the latter.

P. G. BELTRAN. January 15, 1945.

For Luxembourg:

HUGHES LE GALLAIS. January 15, 1945.

For Ecuador:

S. E. DURÁN-BALLÉN. January 15, 1945.

For Greece:

C. P. DIAMANTOPOULOS. January 15, 1945.

For Honduras:

JULIAN R. CÁCERES. January 15, 1945.

For Haiti:

J. THÉBAUD. January 15, 1945.

² [Translation: This Convention, after approval by the Senate of the Republic, shall be ratified by the Executive.]

³ [Translation: With the reservation that the Dominican Republic will not be able to ratify this Convention without adhering, at the same time, to the Paris and Hague Conventions, and that by virtue of Constitutional principles of the Republic, these processes shall be subject to the prior approval of the National Congress.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Convention is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the Convention will be reported to the Senate.

The Convention was reported to the Senate without amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution of ratification will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of (Executive B, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session) the International Sanitary Convention of 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, which was signed for the United States of America at Washington on January 5, 1945.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification. (Putting the question.) Two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, the resolution of ratification is agreed to, and the Convention is ratified.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF 1944 MODIFYING THE CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF APRIL 12, 1933

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the Convention, Executive C (79th Cong., 1st sess.), the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933, which was signed for the United States of America, at Washington on January 5, 1945, which was read the second time, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, 1944—MODIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION OF APRIL 12, 1933

The Governments signatory hereto.

Considering that the International Office of Public Health created by the Agreement signed at Rome on December 9, 1907, is unable for the time being to carry out effectively all of the duties and functions assigned to it in the Annex to that Agreement; in the International Sanitary Convention, 1926; in the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933; and in other Conventions or Agreements relating to the public health;

Having entrusted the task of solving this temporary problem by the preparation of emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification of epidemic diseases and for uniformity in quarantine regulations to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA), in accordance with Resolution No. 8 (2) adopted by the Council of UNRRA at its First Session, without prejudice however to the status of the International Office of Public Health which it is hoped will be able at the expiry of the present Convention to resume the above-mentioned duties and functions; and having received the recommendations of UNRRA in this connection;

Having agreed that, in regard to the American Republics, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall continue to act as the general coordinating sanitary agency, including the general collection and distribution of sanitary information to and from the said Republics, as specified in the Pan American Sanitary Code and recognized heretofore by the International Office of Public Health;

Desiring also to modify as between themselves the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation signed at The Hague on April 12, 1933 (hereinafter referred to as the 1933 Convention) in the light of the present-day conditions which call for special measures to prevent the spread by air across frontiers of epidemic or other communicable diseases;

Have decided to conclude a Convention for these purposes, have agreed that, whereas the authentic text of the 1933 Convention is in the French language, the present Convention shall be in English and in French, both texts being equally authentic, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned plenipotentiaries who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that the 1933 Convention shall be amended as follows:

ARTICLE I

All references in the 1933 Convention to the International Office of Public Health shall be read as references to UNRRA.

ARTICLE II

The second paragraph of Article 1, subparagraph VI, shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The word surveillance means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that the sanitary authorities of the place or places to which they are proceeding are notified of their coming. They may be subjected in the places of arrival to a medical examination and such inquiries as are necessary with a view to ascertaining their state of health; and, in any territory where the competent Contracting Party thinks fit, surveillance may include requirement to report on arrival and afterwards at such intervals during continuance of surveillance as may be specified, to the Health Office of the city, town, district, or place to which they proceed."

ARTICLE III

To Article 1 the following definitions shall be added:

"VIII. The term typhus, typhus fever, or exanthematous typhus shall be deemed to relate only to epidemic louse-borne typhus.

"IX. An endemic yellow fever area is a region in which yellow fever exists in a form recognizable clinically, biologically, or pathologically.

"X. A valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate is one certifying that the bearer has been inoculated against yellow fever, with a vaccine and by a method approved by UNRRA, if there have elapsed:

"(1) More than 10 days and less than 4 years from the date of the inoculation.

"(2) Less than 4 years from the date of a re-inoculation performed within 4 years of the previous inoculation.

"(3) More than 10 days and less than 4 years from the date of re-inoculation performed after an interval of more than 4 years.

"XI. The term *Stegomyia* (*Aedes aegypti*) shall be deemed to include *Aedes aegypti* and any potential mosquito vectors of yellow fever."

ARTICLE IV

Article 9 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(1) All passengers traveling by aircraft on international flight shall, on or just before arrival at the point of final disembarkation, or, if required, at any aerodrome where the journey is broken, complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health.

"(2) The Commander of an aircraft on international flight shall, on or just before the arrival of the aircraft at the first authorized aerodrome in the country of entry, complete an Aircraft Declaration of Health to be handed to the aerodrome authority on arrival, and may be required to produce certificates concerning sanitary measures which such Declaration states were undergone by the aircraft before departure or at stopping places in ap-

plication of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended.

"(3) Aircraft shall not be required to carry Bills of Health.

"(4) The Contracting Parties will, so far as possible, adopt the International Forms of Aircraft Declaration of Health, Personal Declaration of Origin and Health, and Certificates of Inoculation or Vaccination against cholera, typhus, and smallpox, respectively, annexed hereto.¹

ARTICLE V

To Article 13 the following shall be added:

"Further, the embarkation of persons who do not present adequate sanitary guarantees may be prohibited, until the sanitary measures—delousing, disinfection of clothing, etc., or any other measures that are, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, necessary to prevent the carriage of the disease by aircraft, have been carried out."

ARTICLE VI

To Article 16 after "sanitary measures" at the end of the first paragraph the words "including cleansing" shall be added.

ARTICLE VII

Article 20 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(1) Each Contracting Party shall immediately notify, by the most rapid means, the other Contracting Parties and UNRRA of:

"(a) The first recognized case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever discovered in its territory.

"(b) The first recognized case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever which occurs outside the limits of local areas already affected.

"(c) The existence of an epidemic of typhus or of smallpox.

"(2) Every notification prescribed above shall be accompanied, or very promptly followed, by detailed information as to:

"(a) The place where the disease has appeared.

"(b) The date of its appearance, its source, and its type (including reports of pathological examinations as soon as available).

"(c) The number of recognized cases and the number of deaths.

"(d) The extent of the local area or areas affected.

"(e) In the case of plague, the existence of that disease, or of an unusual mortality, among rodents (including reports of bacteriological examinations as soon as available).

"(f) In the case of cholera, the number of germ carriers when any have been discovered.

"(g) In the case of yellow fever, the presence and relative prevalence (index) of *Stegomyia (Aedes aegypti)*.

"(h) The measures taken.

"(3) Each Contracting Party shall, in addition to the diseases specifically mentioned in Article 18 of the 1933 Convention, to wit, plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox, notify outbreaks of such other communicable diseases as, in the opinion of UNRRA, constitute a menace to other countries by their spread or potential spread across frontiers and shall keep UNRRA regularly informed of the course of the disease.

"(4) In addition to the formal notification required by paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) above, the Contracting Parties shall, so far as possible, send to UNRRA at regular intervals notifications of other communicable diseases notified in their countries.

"(5) The Contracting Parties shall make the necessary arrangements with UNRRA for giving prompt information to all the governments concerned of the outbreak in any country of a disease which, in the opinion of UNRRA, constitutes a menace to other countries and of the measures which are be-

ing taken to prevent the spread of the disease across frontiers by aircraft.

"(6) The notifications contemplated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article are to be addressed to the diplomatic missions, or, failing them, to consular offices in the capital of the infected country and shall be held at the disposition of consular offices established in its territory.

"(7) These notifications shall also be addressed to UNRRA which shall communicate them immediately to all diplomatic missions, or, failing them, to the consulates in London or Washington as well as to the principal public health authorities of the participating countries. Those prescribed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be transmitted by telegraph or radio.

"(8) The appropriate health authority of each Contracting Party shall transmit to the sanitary and authorized aerodromes of its country or within its jurisdiction all information contained in the epidemiological notifications and communications received from UNRRA (and the regional bureaus with which it has made agreements for this purpose) in execution of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of June 21, 1926, which may affect the exercise of sanitary control in those aerodromes.

"(9) In order to facilitate the prompt and scrupulous fulfillment of the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties shall ensure priority for all communications which may enable UNRRA rapidly to appraise the situation concerning the outbreak of a disease and to inform governments in order that they may take appropriate measures against the spread of the disease across their frontiers."

ARTICLE VIII

The second paragraph of Article 32 shall be deleted.

ARTICLE IX

In Article 34, paragraph (b), the following shall be inserted after sub-paragraph (3):

"(4) The Contracting Parties shall give favorable consideration to the inoculation against typhus of all persons on board exposed to risk."

Sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) of Article 34 shall be renumbered (5) and (6) respectively.

ARTICLE X

Article 35 (b) (3) shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"(3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to observation or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by observation or surveillance, the period of observation or surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding 14 days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the aircraft."

The final paragraph of Article 35 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"For the purpose of this Article 'recent vaccination' shall be taken as meaning evidence of successful vaccination not more than 3 years or less than 14 days previously, or evidence of an immune reaction."

ARTICLE XI

Article 36 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"The Contracting Parties agree:

"(1) That persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from yellow fever shall not be allowed to embark on aircraft on international flight.

"(2) That they will take all possible measures to establish the existence or non-existence of yellow fever within their territories. For this purpose, in territories where endemicity of yellow fever is suspected, in cases where the person dies within 10 days from the onset of any undiagnosed febrile illness, it is

important that a specimen of liver tissue be taken, if necessary by viscerotome, for histopathological examination. In endemic areas a sample of blood for a yellow fever immunity test should, in addition, wherever possible, be taken from all persons suffering from an undiagnosed fever, and if the cause of the fever remains doubtful and the patient recovers, a second sample should be collected at the end of the third week from the onset of illness.

"(3) For the purpose of quarantine control, UNRRA in consultation with the governments concerned and, as regards the Western Hemisphere, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shall define the boundaries of endemic yellow fever areas.

"(4) That they shall use their best endeavors to secure that all persons who are likely to land in an endemic yellow fever area shall be inoculated against yellow fever 10 days before arrival in the area and that, so long as such persons remains in the area, they shall be re-inoculated every 4 years.

"(5) (a) That inoculation against yellow fever shall be required for all regular staff employees and crews using authorized aerodromes situated in endemic yellow fever areas.

"(b) That in areas in which yellow fever does not exist, but in which there may be conditions permitting of its development, inoculation of such personnel is recommended.

"(6) That all persons inoculated in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Article shall be furnished with and carry an Inoculation Certificate signed by the officer carrying out the inoculation. This certificate shall conform to the International Form of Certificate of Inoculation against yellow fever annexed hereto.

"(7) That persons in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall not for the purpose of the control of yellow fever be subjected to quarantine restrictions.

"(8) That in place of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, a certificate that the bearer has recovered from an attack of yellow fever and that his blood contains immune bodies against yellow fever, as proved by a test carried out by an institute regularly carrying out biological tests for yellow fever and approved for this purpose by the government of the country concerned, will be accepted.

"(9) That any person not in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate shall be considered to have been exposed to the risk of contracting yellow fever during the period of his stay in an endemic yellow fever area.

"(10) That UNRRA shall lay down standards with which yellow fever vaccine shall conform.

"(11) That they will make arrangements to test at frequent intervals the activity of the yellow fever immunizing vaccine in use in order to ensure that its immunizing properties are satisfactory, and for this purpose agree that UNRRA in consultation with the governments concerned and, as regards the Western Hemisphere, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shall designate from time to time institutes which are approved for the carrying out of such tests."

ARTICLE XII

Article 38 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"Notwithstanding Article 4 of the 1933 Convention, every aerodrome which receives aircraft to which the 1933 Convention as amended applies (Article 1, I, second paragraph) and which is situated in a region, that is to say, a part of a territory, in which yellow fever exists in a form clinically, biologically, or pathologically recognizable shall be made a sanitary aerodrome as defined in the 1933 Convention, and in addition, shall be:

¹ With regard to yellow fever see Article XI (6).

"(1) situated at an adequate distance from the nearest inhabited center;"

"(2) provided with arrangements for a water supply completely protected against mosquitoes, and kept as free as possible from mosquitoes by systematic measures for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development;

"(3) provided with mosquito-proofed dwellings for the crews of the aircraft and for the staff of the aerodrome;

"(4) provided with a mosquito-proofed dwelling in which passengers can be accommodated or hospitalized.

"With a view to the elimination of insect vectors of yellow fever, the Contracting Parties will render and maintain free from such vectors (a) aerodromes and their surroundings in endemic yellow fever areas, and (b) aerodromes not situated in endemic yellow fever areas but exposed to the risk of the introduction of the disease.

"As an immediate precaution against the carriage of vectors of yellow fever, disinsection of aircraft shall be carried out at each aerodrome within an endemic yellow fever area, particularly on departure from the last aerodrome in an endemic yellow fever area.

"Health authorities in any territory within an endemic yellow fever area shall be at liberty to impose such quarantine restrictions against other territories within that area as may be authorized by the 1933 Convention as hereby amended. Detention of healthy passengers and crews not carrying valid inoculation Certificates shall not be carried out at the aerodrome of departure. They shall be permitted to depart, the necessary quarantine measures being carried out at the first aerodrome of arrival in an area at risk."

ARTICLE XIII

Articles 39 to 46 inclusive shall be deleted.³

ARTICLE XIV

Article 47 shall be deleted, and the following substituted:

"(1) In territories in which yellow fever does not exist, but in which there may be conditions which permit of its development:

"(a) authorized aerodromes shall conform to the requirements set forth in Article 38 of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended;

"(b) upon arrival at the first aerodrome of call aircraft which have proceeded from endemic yellow fever areas shall be disinfected.

"(2) All persons traveling by air from an endemic yellow fever area to one in which yellow fever does not exist but in which there may be conditions which permit of its development, shall be dealt with in the following manner, at the first stopping place in the latter area:

"(a) if they are in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate they shall be allowed to proceed without any quarantine restrictions with respect to yellow fever;

"(b) if they are not in possession of a valid anti-yellow fever inoculation certificate, they may be isolated in properly screened

³ For the purpose of mosquito control the perimeter of the aerodrome should be defined as the line enclosing the area containing the aerodrome buildings and any land used or intended to be used for the parking of aircraft. A building-free zone of 400 meters should be maintained around the perimeter of all aerodromes on main air lines of communications within endemic yellow fever areas.

⁴ In view of the deletion of Article 40, compliance with the requirements of Article 38 as amended shall no longer cause aerodromes situated in an endemic yellow fever area to be regarded as "antiamaril aerodromes" and separate local areas. Passengers landing at such aerodromes shall submit to the measures laid down in Article 38 as required.

quarters until the certificate becomes valid or until 6 days have elapsed, whichever is the lesser.

"(3) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Article, the Contracting Parties may (but only in the most exceptional cases) issue Certificates of Urgency to non-inoculated persons whose unobstructed passage is absolutely and immediately essential on grounds of high policy, certifying that a passage without hindrance to the bearer of the Certificate is urgently necessary.

"The precise form and method of issue of the Certificate and the nature of the certifying authority shall be a matter for arrangement and communication between governments concerned.

"The Contracting Parties undertake to grant unimpeded passage to bearers of such Certificates but the movements of such Certificate holders will, whenever possible, be restricted during stops on air routes to adequately screened quarters which will not be left except to re-enter the aircraft."

ARTICLE XV

The first line of Article 51 shall be altered to read "The following measures may be taken on arrival:"

ARTICLE XVI

Article 53 shall be deleted, and the following substituted:

"Persons who, on their arrival at an aerodrome, are considered, under the terms of Part III of the 1933 Convention as hereby amended, liable to surveillance⁴ up to the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease, may nevertheless continue the voyage, on condition that the fact is notified to the authorities of subsequent landing places and of the place of arrival by some method sufficient to secure that they can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodromes on the route.

"Persons who are liable to observations⁴ under the terms of Article 26 of the 1933 Convention shall not be authorized, until the expiration of the period of incubation, to continue their voyage except, in the case of diseases other than yellow fever, with the approval of the sanitary authorities of the next stopping place."

ARTICLE XVII

The first paragraph of Article 54 shall be deleted and the following substituted:

"In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the sanitary authority of each aerodrome shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all measures which have already been applied to the aircraft, in another sanitary aerodrome abroad or in the same country, and which are duly noted in the Aircraft Declaration of Health referred to in Article IV of the present Convention."

To Article 54 the following paragraph shall be added:

"In view of the special risk of conveying insect vectors of malaria and other diseases by aircraft on international flight, all such aircraft leaving affected areas will be disinfected. Notwithstanding the terms of Article 54 of the 1933 Convention as hereby

⁴ In all cases where this Convention provides for surveillance, surveillance may not be replaced by observation except

(a) in circumstances in which it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness; or

(b) if the risk of the introduction of infection into the country is considered to be exceptionally serious; or

(c) if the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.

Persons under observation or surveillance shall submit themselves to any examination which the competent sanitary authority may consider necessary.

amended, further disinsection of the aircraft on or before arrival may be required if there is reason to suspect the importation of insect vectors."

And the Contracting Parties have further agreed as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII

The present Convention shall come into force as soon as it has been signed or acceded to on behalf of ten or more governments.

ARTICLE XIX

The present Convention shall supplement and be read as one with the 1933 Convention, which as hereby amended remains in full force between the Contracting Parties, and whenever any provision of the 1933 Convention contains a reference to another provision, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to that provision as modified by any amendments effected thereto by the present Convention.

ARTICLE XX

After January 15, 1945 the present Convention shall be open to accession by any government not a signatory. Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Government of the United States of America.

Accessions notified after the entry into force of the present Convention shall become effective with respect to each government upon the notification of its accession.

ARTICLE XXI

Any Contracting Party may on signature or accession declare that the present Convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, territories under its protection, suzerainty, or authority, or territories in respect of which it exercises a mandate. The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory by notification in writing to the Government of the United States of America, and the Convention shall apply to the territory concerned from the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XXII

The Government of the United States of America shall give notice in writing to governments parties to the 1933 Convention and to governments parties to the present Convention, of all signatures and accessions to the present Convention and of all notification regarding the territories to which the present Convention is to be applied.

ARTICLE XXIII

The present Convention shall remain in force as to each Contracting Party until either

(1) such Party shall become bound by a further Convention amending or superseding the 1933 Convention, or

(2) the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the present Convention enters into force, whichever shall be the earlier.

ARTICLE XXIV

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and shall be opened for signature at Washington on December 15, 1944, where it shall remain open for signature until January 15, 1945. Certified copies hereof shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the governments on behalf of which this Convention is signed or acceded to and to each of the governments parties to the 1933 Convention.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, sign the present Convention in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, on behalf of their re-

spective governments, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

For the French Republic:

ANDRÉ MAYER. January 5, 1945.

For Poland:

JAN CIECHANOWSKI. January 5, 1945.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

At the time of signing the present Convention I declare that my signature does not cover any of the territories referred to in Article Twenty-One of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.

HALIFAX. January 5, 1945.

For the United States of America (subject to ratification):

E. R. STETTINIUS JR. January, 5, 1945.

For China:

J. HENG LIU. January 11, 1945.

For the Union of South Africa:

S. F. N. GIE. January 13, 1945.

For Egypt (with the following reservations):

1. That this signature does not affect in any way the relations of the Egyptian Government with the International Office of Public Health, Paris, or its obligations toward the Regional Office at Alexandria.

2. That this convention is subject to ratification by the Egyptian Parliament.

M HASSAN. January 15, 1945.

For Canada (subject to ratification):

L B PEARSON. January 15, 1945.

For Cuba:

Esta Convención, previa la aprobación del Senado de la República, será ratificada por el Ejecutivo.⁵

GMO BELT. January 15, 1945.

For the Dominican Republic:

Con la reserva de que la República Dominicana no podrá ratificar esta Convención sin adherirse, al mismo tiempo, a las Convenciones de París y de La Haya, y que por virtud de disposiciones constitucionales de la República, estos procesos estarán subordinados a la previa sanción del Congreso Nacional.⁶

EMILIO G. GODOY. January 15, 1945.

For Bolivia (subject to ratificación):⁷

V. ANDRADE. January 15, 1945.

For Nicaragua:

GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA.

January 15, 1945.

For Peru (with the following reservations):

1. That this Convention is signed ad referendum;

2. That if the execution of the said Convention would not conform with the regulations contained in the Pan American Sanitary Code of Havana, Peru will give preference to the latter.

P. G. BELTRAN. January 15, 1945.

For Luxembourg:

HUGUES LE GALLAIS. January 15, 1945.

For Ecuador:

S. E. DURAN-BALLEN. January 15, 1945.

For Greece:

C. P. DIAMANTOPOULOS. January 15, 1945.

For Honduras:

JULIAN R. CÁCERES. January 15, 1945.

For Haiti:

J. THÉBAUD. January 15, 1945.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Convention is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment. If there be no amendment

⁵ [Translation: This Convention, after approval by the Senate of the Republic, shall be ratified by the Executive.]

⁶ [Translation: With the reservation that the Dominican Republic will not be able to ratify this Convention without adhering, at the same time, to the Paris and Hague Conventions, and that by virtue of Constitutional principles of the Republic, these processes shall be subject to the prior approval of the National Congress.]

⁷ [Translation: Subject to ratification.]

to be proposed, the Convention will be reported to the Senate.

The Convention was reported to the Senate without amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution of ratification will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of (Executive C, 79th Cong., 1st sess.) the International Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933, which was signed for the United States of America at Washington on January 5, 1945.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification. (Putting the question.)

Two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, the resolution of ratification is agreed to, and the Convention is ratified.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, May 24, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 21, 1945:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado, now my personal representative to Denmark, with the rank of Minister, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Denmark.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

Laurence F. Arnold, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. (This nomination is submitted for the purpose of correcting the nominee's name as submitted to the Senate May 3, 1945, and confirmed May 17, 1945.)

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Ronald M. Holmes for appointment as an administrative officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. (Compensation for the position of administrative officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, will be at the rate of \$5,600 per annum.)

IN THE NAVY

Rear Admiral Harold B. Sallada to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 6th day of June 1945, in lieu of appointment as ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed:

Lee A. Kirstein
William C. Slack

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 21, 1945:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

David E. Lillenthal to be a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the term expiring 9 years after May 18, 1945.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

Laurence F. Arnold to be a member of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. [A correction in name as previously nominated and confirmed.]

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

Neal H. Callaghan to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Calif.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Howell Cone to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 17, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga.

A. Raymond Raff to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 11, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

FOREIGN SERVICE

R. Henry Norweb to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Cuba.

To be consuls of the United States of America:

Gordon H. Mattison	George F. Scherer
Ivan B. White	John C. Fuess
Harold Sims	Howard Elting, Jr.
Theodore J. Hohenthal	

To be consuls general of the United States of America:

Robert B. Macatee
Hiram A. Boucher
Harry E. Carlson

Charles W. Yost to be a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul of the United States of America.

John E. Peurifoy to be a Foreign Service officer of class 6, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul of the United States of America.

Avra M. Warren to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul general of the United States of America.

To be Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America:

William C. George
Robert K. Peyton

PROMOTIONS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EFFECTIVE AS OF MAY 16, 1945

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:

George Atcheson, Jr.	Carol H. Foster
Herbert S. Bursley	Hugh S. Fullerton
Selden Chapin	Waldemar J. Gallman
Cecil M. P. Cross	Raymond H. Geist
William E. DeCourcy	George F. Kennan
Walter J. Donnelly	Samuel Reber
William E. Dunn	Howard K. Travers
Joseph Flack	

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:

William H. Beck	Dayle C. McDonough
George H. Butler	George R. Merrell
Edward S. Crocker 2d	Paul G. Minneman
Howard Donovan	John J. Muccio
Albert M. Doyle	Jefferson Patterson
Curtis T. Everett	Edwin A. Plitt
Samuel J. Fletcher	Karl L. Rankin
Richard Ford	Christian M. Rayndal
Homer S. Fox	Lester L. Schnare
Julian F. Harrington	George Tait
George C. Howard	Angus Ward

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:

Charles E. Bohlen	W. Perry George
John M. Cabot	Edward B. Lawson
Lewis Clark	James W. Riddleberger

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

William H. Beach	Leo J. Callahan
H. Merrell Benninghoff	Vinton Chapin
David C. Berger	Archie W. Childs
Richard F. Boyce	Prescott Childs
John H. Bruins	James Orr Denby
A. Bland Calder	Hasell H. Dick

Walton C. Ferris
Harold D. Finley
C. Paul Fletcher
Lynn W. Franklin
Robert G. Glover
Franklin C. Gowen
Winthrop S. Greene
William M. Gwynn
Curtis C. Jordan
Erwin P. Keeler

Gerald Keith
C. Porter Kuykendall
Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
James P. Moffitt
Walter H. Sholes
Edward J. Sparks
Paul C. Squire
Maurice L. Stafford
Alan N. Steyne
Henry S. Waterman

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

James C. H. Bonbright
Daniel M. Braddock
Homer M. Byington
Jr.
Cavendish W. Cannon
William P. Cochran, Jr.
Gerald A. Drew
Everett F. Drumright
Elbridge Durbrow
Cloyce K. Huston

Herve J. L'Heureux
John H. Madonne
James K. Penfield
Guy W. Ray
Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr.
Edward T. Wallis
Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.
Thomas C. Wasson

From Foreign Service officer of class 5 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:

Ware Adams
LaVerne Baldwin
Sidney A. Belovsky
Burton Y. Berry
James E. Brown, Jr.
Sidney H. Browne
J. Holbrook Chapman
Augustus S. Chase
DuWayne G. Clark
William W. Corcoran
Basil D. Dahl
Robert F. Fernald
Bernard Gottlieb
Knowlton V. Hicks
Malcolm P. Hooper
John F. Huddleston

Perry N. Jester
Kenneth C. Krentz
John H. Lord
Walter H. McKinney
Dale W. Maher
John H. Morgan
Sidney E. O'Donoghue
Nelson R. Park
Walter S. Reineck
Thomas H. Robinson
William A. Smale
Sheldon Thomas
Edward G. Trueblood
George P. Waller
Carlos J. Warner

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 4:

Theodore C. Achilles
Garret G. Ackerson
Jr.
John M. Allison
Walworth Barbour
Jacob D. Beam
Max Waldo Bishop
C. Burke Elbrick
R. Horton Henry
Heyward G. Hill
J. Wesley Jones
Charles F. Knox, Jr.
Foy D. Kohler

Edward D. McLaughlin
John J. Macdonald
Edward Page, Jr.
Avery F. Peterson
John S. Service
Henry E. Stebbins
Francis Bowden Stevens
Laurence W. Taylor
William C. Trimble
Robert F. Woodward
James H. Wright

From Foreign Service officer of class 6 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:

George Alexander
Armstrong
J. Kenly Bacon
Barry T. Benson
Ralph A. Boernstein
Roy E. B. Bower
Robert Y. Brown
Robert L. Buell
John S. Calvert
Robert D. Coe
Montgomery H. Colladay
John Davies, Jr.
Henry B. Day
Edmund J. Dorsz
John A. Embry
Robert English
John B. Faust
Dorsey Fisher
Wilson C. Flake
Gerhard Gade
Willard Galbraith
James W. Gantenbein
George M. Graves
Bernard Gufler
John N. Hamlin
Randolph Harrison
Thomas A. Hickok
Frederick W. Hinke

Thomas S. Horn
Morris N. Hughes
J. Winsor Ives
Henry P. Leverich
Raymond P. Ludden
Cecil B. Lyon
Robert Mills
McClinton
Walter P. McConaughy
Stewart E. McMillin
Thomas J. Maleady
Patrick Mallon
Edward S. Maney
Gerald A. Mokma
John B. Ocheltree
William L. Peck
Troy L. Perkins
Joseph P. Ragland
R. Borden Reams
Charles S. Reed 2d
George W. Renchard
John S. Richardson, Jr.
Arthur R. Ringwalt
Willard Quincy Stanton
John F. Stone
Tyler Thompson
William Clarke Vyse
Gilbert R. Willson
Whitney Young

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 5:

Edward Anderson
E. Tomlin Bailey
John Willard Carrigan
Norris B. Chipman
Herbert P. Fales
Andrew B. Foster
Norris S. Haselton
L. Randolph Higgs
John D. Jernegan
George Lewis Jones, Jr.
Andrew G. Lynch
Edward P. Maffitt

Brewster H. Morris
Walter W. Orebaugh
J. Graham Parsons
John C. Pool
G. Frederick Reinhardt
Arthur L. Richards
Livingston Satterthwaite
George F. Scherer
Donald W. Smith
Philip D. Sprouse
Ivan B. White

From Foreign Service officer of class 7 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:

R. Austin Acly
Stephen E. Aguirre
William K. Ailshie
Daniel V. Anderson
John L. Bankhead
Carl H. Boehringer
Howard A. Bowman
Reginald Bragonier, Jr.
Glen W. Bruner
Gordon L. Burke
Richard W. Byrd
Thomas S. Campen
Carl E. Christopher-son
David M. Clark
Mulford A. Colebrook
Glion Curtis, Jr.
Sherburne Dillingham
Howard Elting, Jr.
James Espy
Douglas Flood
T. Muldrup Forsyth
John L. Goshie
Paul S. Guinn
James E. Henderson
Theodore J. Hohen-thal
Phil H. Hubbard
Richard S. Huestis
Carlton Hurst
Paul C. Hutton
Douglas Jenkins, Jr.
Beppo R. Johansen
U. Alexis Johnson
Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr.
E. Allan Lightner, Jr.

F. Ridgway Lineaweaver
Douglas MacArthur 2d
Elbert G. Mathews
Ernest de W. Mayer
Miss Kathleen Molesworth
Alton T. Murray
Robert Newbegin
Carmel Offie
John Ordway
John Peabody Palmer
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr.
Archibald R. Randall
Edward E. Rice
W. Garland Richardson
Halleck L. Rose
John C. Shillock, Jr.
Stanley G. Slavens
Jule B. Smith
William P. Snow
Francis L. Spalding
Carl W. Strom
Robert M. Taylor
Cyril L. F. Thiel
Charles O. Thompson
Jay Walker
T. Elliot Well
Roland Welch
H. Bartlett Wells
Arthur R. Williams
Philip P. Williams
Robert E. Wilson
William P. Wright
William E. Yuni

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 6:

Charles R. Burrows
Robert T. Cowan
Leon L. Cowles

Edward A. Dow, Jr.
Robert F. Hale
Richard H. Post

From Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7:

William Belton
Niles W. Bond
William O. Boswell
Robert P. Chalker
Thomas J. Cory
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr.
Philip M. Davenport
Richard H. Davis
Arthur B. Emmons 3d
Nicholas Feld
William N. Fraleigh
Fulton Freeman
John Goodyear
Robert Grinnell
Theodore J. Hadraba
Boies C. Hart, Jr.

Parker T. Hart
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr.
Franklin Hawley
George D. Henderson
Martin J. Hillenbrand
Outerbridge Horsey
Francis C. Jordan
Randolph A. Kidder
William L. Krieg
Joseph Falmer 2d
David T. Ray
Robert W. Rinden
M. Robert Rutherford
Robert C. Strong
Alfred T. Wellborn

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

Herman J. Kiehlhorn, Williams.
Iva W. Hedworth, Winkelman.

ILLINOIS

Albert E. Born, Jr., Bensenville.
Margaret Barnett, Indianapolis.

TEXAS

Richard J. Meskill, Texas City.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, with pen-
sive minds and penitent hearts, we call
upon Thy great and holy name.

We pray that we may seek to be
worthy comrades of all who are strug-
gling so valiantly to preserve and per-
petuate our national heritage. Enable
us by Thy grace to carry on in the gal-
lant spirit of those who did not fear
or falter or fail and whom on this day
are to be honored by a grateful Nation
and lifted into the blessed sanctuary of
everlasting remembrance.

Grant that we may never feel that
this ideal of world peace, for which vast
multitudes have given themselves so
sacrificially, is merely an illusion and
that it lies beyond the sphere of prac-
tical realization. Take away those cyn-
ical tempers of mind which seek to per-
suade us that the Gospel of the Prince
of Peace is too beautiful and fair to have
been true in the past and too frail and
fanciful to become true in our own day
or in the future.

May we have the courage to believe
that the prospects of its complete ful-
fillment and final triumph are as glori-
ous as the promises of the Lord God
Omnipotent.

Humbly and confidently we offer our
prayer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Fri-
day, May 18, 1945, was read and ap-
proved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the Presi-
dent of the United States was communi-
cated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of
his secretaries, who also informed the
House that on the following dates the
President approved and signed bills of
the House of the following titles:

On May 15, 1945:

H. R. 2992. An act to extend the provisions
of the act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 163,
77th Cong.); and

H. R. 3070. An act to extend the provisions
of the act of November 29, 1940 (Public Law
884, 76th Cong.).

On May 16, 1945:

H. R. 3038. An act to amend section 409 of
the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I
ask unanimous consent that it be in order
for the Speaker to declare a recess at
any time during the day, subject to the
call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from Mas-
sachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares
the House in recess until 2 o'clock this
afternoon.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 min-
utes p. m.) the House stood in recess
until 2 o'clock.